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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

☞ Secretary Cameron has sent a squad of 300 troops from Washington to keep the important works on the Sault St. Marie canal from molestation should any national or border troubles occur with England. It is a wise precaution which the West will appreciate and honor.

☞ The rebels in eastern Missouri, along the North Missouri railroad, have made their work of destruction complete. The road will be closed for at least a month, and the damage is estimated in money at not less than $300,000. We have troops in that quarter, and only hope they may be able to put some of Gen. Halleck's severe threats into execution.

☞ Our reports from Western Missouri, where Gen. Pope is operating, are most cheering. The rebels have been driven from Lexington, and the place is again in our hands. Gen. Price, at Osceola, hearing of the movements being made, and of the capture of his recruits and supply trains, took sudden fright and is now on the full retreat towards McCulloch, in the South. His lop-eared villains are greatly dejected in mind, and what little there is left of his "grand army" is likely to be lost before he makes another halt.

☞ Although the assurance is oft repeated that there is no danger of a complication of our relations with England, the Government is not disposed to be caught napping in its war preparations. We have evidences of this in the proposed large increase of the Navy, by an addition of iron-plated ships; by the appropriations recommended to put our coast defences in order; and now by an order, issued to the leading founderies of the North, to prepare 1,800 guns for the forts between Old Point Comfort and Portland.

☞ The reports and speculations by telegraph are so uniformly to the effect that Mason and Slidell are to be given up to England, interspersed with rumors that they were even to be sent forward by the steamer from Boston to-day—that we may as well take the warning and be prepared for such a conclusion when it comes. It may not be just yet, indeed it is certain that it will not be to-day; but that it will be seems foregone, for these newspaper rumors are usually launched upon the public some weeks in advance, to prepare the way for the more authorative declaration. But if they are given up, we feel assured it will only be upon the ground that England shall henceforth herself recognize the inviolability of the flag—conceding a principle which we have maintained for half a century against the world, and in this view the seizure and surrender are probably worth all they shall have cost of feeling on both sides the Atlantic. It certainly will not crush us, though it may for a moment wound our pride. Nations are eternal. We avert the present threatened danger, but may yet remember against England the lack of sympathy she has manifested in this hour of our national trial.

THE RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT.

The return of Gen. Scott to this country by the Arago, spoken at Halifax on Saturday and to arrive in New York to-day, gives rise to various speculations which are not to be set at rest until an explanation is fully given of the reasons that have thus early induced him to forego the health advantages, it was known he intended to seek, by a winter's residence in Southern Europe. Those who saw the old hero leave Washington a few weeks ago, shattered by advanced age, scarcely believed that he would ever again revisit his native land. Apparently he was the last to be selected for a mission abroad, from his physical feebleness and well nigh helplessness. And yet in the interim he has given, through the London press, a sound and able letter on the new aspect of American affairs in the Trent case, and is now at home again. Among the various surmises it is significant that those originating at Washington, assign reasons for his return, of no pleasing kind, and hint that it is probable that Gen. Scott in the threatening aspect of affairs did not choose to expose himself abroad to what his prominence would entail, on the outbreak of war.

THE CANADA ASPECT.

The roaring of the rebel sympathisers, paid agents and subsidized newspapers in Canada is not, we are glad to say, to be taken as indications of the feelings and hopes of the masses of the Canadian people. A letter now before us, from a distinguished source, in one of the Provinces, says that, in spite of the blustering and bravado in which a few are pleased to indulge the great body of the Canadian people are earnestly desirous of keeping peace with the United States. They, as reasonable men, know that the Canadas would be made the seat of war, and, says the gentleman whom we quote, "*we are not sure enough of the loyalty of large classes of our people to allow us to indulge the hope that your invasion could be prevented.*" We presume he refers to the Irish and to the people of French descent; and possibly to a small but not uninfluential class of native Canadians and English immigrants whose political policy looks to the separation of Canada from the Crown, and its incorporation into the American Union—elements, in any civil disturbance or foreign, war which would make themselves powerfully felt.

Nevertheless it is certain that extraordinary war preparations have been inaugurated throughout the provinces. The imperial government has ordered out a contingent of militia amounting to about 150,000 men who are to be put in a state of readiness for immediate hostilities. There are in addition to the militia some 30,000 volunteers in the province who have been drilling for months in anticipation of trouble between the "mother" country and the "States." The seizure of Portland, the possession of our principal lake ports, and the destruction of the Erie Canal are among the possibilities in the event of war without preparation on our side.

In this connection we call attention to the extraordinary exhibit presented on the second page of this issue, as to the "*Canadian Gunboat Fleet,*" concerning which interesting questions will arise, and certainly give a timeliness to the communication of the Secretary of War, given on the same page, relative to immediate measures for Lake coast defences. The following matters should be immediately considered in Congress and by the various State Legislatures interested: An inquiry as to what had best be done with the Reciprocity Treaty and trade with Canada; the concentration of the new recruits at all the exposed strategic positions from Maine to Michigan; the erection of proper defences, to be in readiness by the opening of spring; and the creation of a fleet of gunboats on the lakes. All these should engage the attention of the General and State Governments, without delay.

☞ Congressman Ely, exchanged for Mr. Faulkner at Richmond, is expected to arrive in Washington early this week. The exchange of prisoners is proceeding systematically and to the entire satisfaction of the [illegible].

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

—Recently at Vicksburg Ex-Gov. Pettus had a hand to hand set-to with ex-Congressman Barksdale, the same brave who once lost his wig on the floor of the House.

—The Mississippi Legislature have a plan under consideration to advance to planters $35 per bale on cotton. Propositions are also pending to charter banks based on cotton. In the same body, the bank bill just passed provides that the banks shall receive State Treasury notes in payment of debts, and that the notes of the banks shall be receivable for all public dues except the Confederate war tax.

—An advertisement of P. W. Royster, "Ordnance officer C. S. A.," appears in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 19th, and contains hints of value as to the policy of converting ordinary shot-guns and rifles into military guns.

—It has been a puzzle to many how Price, without governmental resources, has managed to subsist a considerable army in a country almost desolated. His system is not known in the "regulations." He never complains of a want of transportation, whether he is about to move ten miles or a hundred miles. He pays for what he takes in Missouri State scrip. His men go into the corn field, shuck the corn, shell it, take it to mill and bring it into camp, ground into meal. Or should they have no flour, they take the wheat from the stack, thresh it themselves, or with horses or oxen, and as with the corn, ask the aid of the miller to reduce it to flour. Such an army can go where they please in an agricultural country.

—At Knoxville, Parson Brownlow's newspaper office is now used as a Confederate armory, and his steam press turns the machinery that repairs and renovates the numerous guns collected by Gov. Harris's orders from all parts of Tennessee.

—The Knoxville *Register* of the 7th inst., makes the following allusion to Parson Brownlow and other prisoners:

William G. Brownlow was arrested yesterday, upon a charge of treason, on a warrant ordered by the C. S. Commissioner, and drawn up by the District Attorney. He was committed to jail. His trial will come up in due course before the Confederate Court—perhaps next week.

—Authentic advices have been received at Louisville confirming the reported transfer of Floyd's Brigade from Southwestern Virginia to Tennessee. It is announced in a late Nashville paper that the brigades of Generals Anderson and Donelson, consisting of three Tennessee regiments, until lately stationed in the vicinity of Huntersville and Warm Springs, in the Virginia Alleghanies, had been ordered to "another field of operations." This means, unquestionably, that they will reinforce the Confederate forces under Gen. A. S. Johnston. Anderson's brigade is the one that was so badly whipped by an inferior number of Indiana troops, near Rich Mountain. Both his and that of Gen. Donelson have been greatly reduced, according to the Nashville papers, by sickness and otherwise, and can hardly embody more than four thousand effective men.

—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 19th says: Property to the amount of two millions five hundred thousand dollars has already been confiscated by the Receiver. This is only about one-half the amount of Northern property held in our midst. Some reports have already been made of real estate, and many others are yet to report.

—The cost of taking the floating battery up the Mississippi to Memphis is said to be $120,000. Every time they stopped to coal it cost the Confederacy $10,000.

Matters in Kentucky.

Latest authentic accounts represent Buckner well fortified at Bowling Green and Cave City, but that he will only make a determined stand at Bowling Green. He has a force, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of about forty thousand. Of this number four or five thousand are sick. It is stated in support of the correctness of the report, that Buckner had, as a part of his force, Indians and negroes, that he has not less than three hundred Camanche Indians, and one regiment of cavalry composed *entirely of negroes.*

Hundreds of Buckner's men are without shoes or overcoats, and get their clothing and subsistence by stealing. The "Texan Rangers," a regiment of 1,200 men, according to latest accounts, were all raised in Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, they having assumed that name, believing that it would strike terror into the hearts of the Yankees, an idea the late gallant skirmish with Willich's 32nd Indiana Germans will do much to correct.

On the 21st inst., all was quiet on Green River, and the rebels have vanished since the affair above referred to. On the 20th, an Ohio regiment scouting over the river reported an attack imminent.

Several other regiments were sent across to support them. The noble 32nd Indiana was not sent; but it formed of its own motion, marched up to the graves of its dead, saluted them, and held itself in readiness if, by any mistake or foolhardiness on the part of the rebels, they should make an attack, which they did not, the alarm proving a false one, greatly to the disappointment of our troops.

The Treason of Ex-Senator Jones of Iowa.

The arrest of G. W. Jones ex-Senator, Minister, &c., was based upon the positive information that he is not only a traitor at heart, but his own written record turned up against him the day before he had his long interview with Secretary Seward. Some of his official papers containing his accounts were opened in the State Department, when a sealed letter fell out. It was addressed to Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern confederacy. It recommends and endorses a gentleman for a high military position in the Confederate army, closing with the remark, "I have two sons now in the Southern army, the only place where a patriot should be found fighting against a tyrannical and despotic government. As soon as I settle my accounts with the Federal Government, *I shall also join the Confederate army myself.*" Mr. Seward immediately upon making the discovery notified the Treasury Department not to pay Mr. Jones the balance appearing to be due him by the government. By some mistake, however, the amount was paid. Mr. Seward afterward received Jones, and conversed with him, but did not allude to his treason, not wishing to alarm him, but learning that Jones was going to New York, put a detective on his trail and caused his arrest as already stated.

☞ The Board of Steamboat Commissioners is now in session at Washington, their annual meeting in accordance with the act of 1852. It is noticeable that from the war their occupation is largely gone. On the Mississippi and Ohio rivers the steamboat business is almost annihilated. The Ohio river boats have been cleaned out, salted, painted and laid on an even keel, prepared for inactivity any length of time. South of Baltimore in the East and St. Louis in the West there is no occupation for United States steamboat inspectors. The Commissioners find themselves unable to make a comparative table of steamboat explosions in consequence of the revolution in business caused by the rebellion.

☞ It is now understood that the purpose of Gen. Banks's Division at Fredericksburg is the re-opening and holding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. His division was not fairly quartered in its new encampment before twelve thousand confederate troops were on their march toward Hancock—a town on the railroad midway between the two limits of Federal possession. Another column, under Jackson, started for the vicinity of Williamsport. That we must have the use and maintenance of the vast means of transportation afforded by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is alike understood by government and the public.

☞ The *Journal* is repelling the few friends it has left, by its constant exhibition of malignant personal feeling towards the TRIBUNE. It is a common remark on the streets that the *Journal* is becoming meaner and more proslavery than the *Times*. The secession sympathizers of course are pleased at its course; but earnest and candid Republicans are disgusted, as are all fair-minded and loyal men of the Democratic persuasion.

☞ Mrs. Marks, the elegant Jewess, whose name has become familiar in connection with the diamond murder, and who was lately released from jail on condition of having turned State's evidence, was found wandering about the streets of New York, the other night, in a destitute condition, and out of pity was taken to the station house.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

The Rebels Preparing a Naval Expedition.

[Fort Monroe dispatch to N. Y. Times, 21st.]

At Norfolk an expedition on a large scale is being fitted out to proceed against Hatteras Inlet and retake what was captured from them by Commodore Stringham. The fleet will consist of eleven large side-wheel steamboats and propellers, and a number of ship's launches taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard. It is expected to rendezvous at Roanoke Island, and when joined by the gun-boats now fitting out at the Navy-yard and iron works at Norfolk, will at once proceed to the coast of North Carolina.

Commodore Lynch of Dead Sea exploration notoriety, now commands the rebel naval force infesting the waters of Virginia and North Carolina. The expedition against Hatteras Inlet is to be in command of Arthur Sinclair, late of the United States Navy, and a resident of Norfolk.

Fully eleven hundred men are now employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, a large portion of them being engaged in rifling old and new guns.

The mechanical direction of the yard is under the supervision of William P. Williamson, a resident of Norfolk, and for many years an engineer in the United States Navy. The practical working man of this department is an Englishman named Carr, and he has now a recent importation of a large number of his own countrymen with him, who are engaged in making projectiles and rifled guns after recent English patterns. When the yard was left by our forces, an immense quantity of timber was stored in the shed, not one-fourth of which has been removed from the wet or mud docks.

Thurlow Weed in Europe—How Opinion has been Biased—Purchases of Foreign Arms.

[Paris cor. ("T. W.") Albany Journal, 29th.]

I have not yet met a foreigner who does not, in his conversation, present the question wrong end first—who does not twist and travestie everything. They generally regard the South as oppressed—the North as the aggressor; and of course their sympathies are with the weaker section. These tares were sown while we slept. And the enemy has been most diligent. Long before we could realize the possibility of a civil war, treason was doing its work here. More than a year ago prominent Southern men were in Paris representing the wrongs of the South as so grievous that they could not be endured; that the election of an "Abolition President" was to be followed by violent emancipation.

The secession influences most active and potent here come from that portion of our country ceded to us in 1801 by France. They represent to the French People, and probably to the Government, a willingness to be re-annexed to France, if in that way only they can be exempted from Northern oppression; and so ill-informed are people on this side of the Atlantic, that this monstrous delusion pervades and darkens the public mind!

Mr. George L. Schuyler, the Government Agent for the purchase of arms, has completed his mission. He has obtained from the Government Arsenals in Austria and Saxony over one hundred thousand rifles equal to any in the world. These arms are now on their way to America. Mr. Schuyler, though for a long time embarrassed and thwarted, and all the while encountering rivalries and complications, finally overcame them all, and goes home rewarded for his efficiency and fidelity, by complete success.

The knowledge that our Government needed arms has sharpened the cupidity and wits of all who deal in them. The armorers of Europe are at work now, night and day, in patching up old muskets and in counterfeiting new ones, in the hope of palming them upon our Government. Europe abounds with inferior, discarded muskets, while new and reliable arms, are obtained only from government arsenals, and that, of course, with great difficulty.

The Walton-Mathews Tragedy.

Young Charles Jefferds, who was arrested two or three years since as the masked assassin that shot down first his father-in-law Walton, and afterwards a stranger named Mathews, on the streets of New York city, at midnight, has again been arrested, and this time under circumstances, and with proof of his guilt, that will cause him to be executed for the crime. It was found impossible, before, in the face of a well-laid *alibi*, to connect him immediately with the deed, but in the interim of his release he seems to have made a confident of one Moore, and to have proposed to him certain other murders in the Walton family. Moore now testifies that Jefferds fully confessed to him that he shot both Walton and Mathews, and detailed all the particulars of the crime. He goes further, and says that Jefferds not only boasted of having shot John Walton for a consideration of $2,000 to be paid by his mother, but that, for $10,000 more promised by that lady, he was ready to perform the same amiable office for Mr. Wm. T. Walton. He even proposed to Moore to be his accomplice in this murder, promising him $5,000 for his share; and went so far as to draw his pistol on Wm. Walton early in the evening, in his own office, where he would have shot him if he had not been prevented by Moore. Then, as the testimony goes, the professional assassin concluded not to shoot Walton for the present; but, as he considered his mother rather poor pay—she not having liquidated her liabilities for the first murder—he offered to transfer his services to Wm. Walton, and give certain desirable testimony on the settlement of John Walton's estate for the bagatelle of $10,000 cash down. Becoming familiar, he next, in Moore's presence, disclosed to Walton how he had shot his brother; and Capt. Thorne of the 4th Ward Police, happening to be under the window just at that time, heard his avowal that he had committed the murder. The confession is thus established by three witnesses. It remains to be seen what the defence will offer to rebut their remarkable disclosures.

The National Armory Question.

[Washington dispatch N. Y. Herald, 21st.]

Up to the present time there have been presented over fifty thousand different persons' names, as petitioners for the establishment of a National Armory at Chicago, Ill. Of these petitioners a large number are residents of New York, and represent, in themselves, over one hundred million dollars worth of property. The two main inducements held out for the establishment at the point specified, are that the best iron for arms in the world can be got from Lake Superior, and the facilities for distribution, by lake and canal and thirteen railroads centering there and running to all parts of the Northwest. The committee having the matter in charge will leave the location to be fixed by the House, and report a bill merely for such an establishment.

Execution of a Deserter.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Richard Gatewood, of the First Kentucky Regiment, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for desertion, at Camp Cox, near Charleston, Va., on the 20th inst. The court martial was held on the 29th of November, on Tompkins' farm. The execution took place in the presence of the First and Second Kentucky Regiments, and Captain Pfau's Cincinnati Dragoons. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th of this month, Gatewood was conveyed from the jail of Charleston in a wagon, sitting upon his coffin, accompanied by two chaplains. Arriving at the place of execution, the culprit was removed from the wagon; his coffin was placed upon the ground, and he was seated upon it. His eyes were blinded by the Provost Marshal. Seven men of the Twelfth Regiment approached to within twenty yards of him and fired. Four of the bullets entered his breast, killing him instantly. Not a groan or a struggle was observed. His body was interred near Charleston.

☞ From the Toronto *Globe* of the 20th, we learn that two of the British soldiers belonging to the 100th, or Prince of Wales regiment, tried to desert from their posts at Toronto and join the Americans, and so far succeeded as to get about seven miles from land across the lake. They were pursued by the owner of the vessel they had taken to effect their escape, but not until after an exciting chase, when in consequence of the wind lulling, their sails became useless, and a discharge of duck shot fired from a gun wounding both the soldiers, prevented them from using the oars.

☞ Instructions have been prepared at the General Land Office, directing the discontinuance, under the Act of December 21, 1858, of the Land Offices at Vincennes, Indiana, and transfer of the archives, &c., to the office at Indianapolis, Ind., after the 20th of the present month. The undelivered patents remaining in the Vincennes office, will be delivered to the General Land office at Washington, for delivery when called for.

☞ Gen. Sumner, by being thrown from his horse recently, as before stated, was more injured than was at first supposed. He has been removed from camp quarters to Washington. It will be two or three weeks before he can possibly resume his duties. He has requested Gen. McClellan to temporarily release him from the command of his division. Gen. Howard, Senior Brigadier, will probably command the division during the absence of Gen. Sumner.

☞ The newspaper press, and now the grand jury, have made a combined assault upon the Broadway "pretty waiter girls concert saloons," in New York, and several have been indicted, several closed by the police, and several others abandoned for fear of the judicial wrath to come. The day of these concert rooms is passed—for the present.

☞ On the 21st, the Tenth regular Infantry and Sturgis Rifles, of Chicago, were detailed as Gen. McClellan's Body Guard.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

Probabilities of their Release

RUMORS THAT THEY WERE TO LEAVE BOSTON TO-DAY.

Their Release to Settle a Point of International Law.

ENGLISH CLAMORS FOR A FIGHT.

Col. Corcoran Probably Escaped.

A GUARD FOR THE SAULT CANAL.

1,800 Guns Ordered for our Coast Fortifications.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

The Skirmish near Fort Monroe.

Gen. Price Badly Scared and on the Retreat South.

LEXINGTON IN OUR HANDS.

Extent of Damages on the North Missouri R. R.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1861.

Among those who voted to lay on the table Mr. Wilson's resolution, instructing the House Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill for the enactment of an additional article of war, prohibiting army officers using force to return fugitive slaves, under penalty of dismissal from the service, were Dunn of Indiana, and Fouke and Logan of Illinois.

The Pensacola makes a formal trial trip to-morrow.

Among those who believe in a peaceful solution of the present difficulty with Great Britain, there is apprehension touching the future. A private letter received here indicates that the English people are almost insane in their wrath against the United States. Passion has overcome reason, and the excitement is unequalled since 1831, when the reform bill agitated the nation. The tone of the working men organs is very bitter, and the lowest classes of society hound on the government to fight the United States. Prince Albert's death may, in the opinion of Englishmen here, exercise a great influence upon English politics. Some think Queen Victoria will, in her grief, abdicate.

The report that Lord Lyon's interview with Mr. Seward, yesterday, was stormy, is unfounded. They are on the best of terms, but have as yet exchanged no official communication.

V. B. Corbett, publisher of the well-known map of the Potomac seat of war, was arrested in Gen. McCall's camp, to-day, as a spy. He is charged with having communicated with the enemy beyond the lines. He is, however, put by the Provost Marshal on parole till his trial.

The rebel war department refuses to accept officer's resignations except for physical disability. The militia law of Virginia is so altered as to subject to draft only those between twenty-one and thirty-one years old. The Virginia railroad Presidents recently convened to consider measures to promote the establishment of a rolling mill. Salt is very scarce in Richmond, and commands high prices. In the Virginia Legislature there was a debate on the lamentable deficiency of salt for army uses, the publication of which the *Examiner* thinks would comfort the Lincolnites. The *Examiner* is indignant at Jeff. for sending Floyd to Kentucky, thus leaving Western Virginia unprotected and railroad connection with Tennessee in jeopardy; and for paying forty per cent. for specie, sending it to make purchases in Maryland for the army.

Mr. Cameron sent to-day three hundred soldiers, armed and equipped for winter, from the Detroit, to guard the great locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

It is not expected that Congress will transact any further business until after New Years.

The Mexican treaty is before the Senate Committee, but will not be reported upon until after the Holidays.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Grimes offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the manner in which war vessels had been fitted out. He had heard rumors of great extravagance at the Navy Yard in this respect. Agreed to.

Several petitions were presented, praying for the emancipation of the slaves of the rebels without compensation—those of the loyal citizens with compensation.

The Senate went into Executive session, and on opening the doors adjourned till Thursday.

A spy attached to Gen. McCall's division counted one hundred and sixty graves of rebels who fell in the late fight and were buried by citizens of Drainsville.

Lieut.-Col. Windham, of the Sardinian army, distinguished in Garibaldi's campaign, having offered his services, has been made a Major of a Wisconsin regiment.

It is understood that Lord Lyons postpones official communications at the request of Mr. Seward, whose advices from England are not so late as those of His Lordship. The feeling between the two was never more friendly.

The soldiers in all the camps are making Christmas decorations.

The three largest foundries in the country, the Pittsburgh, Algers' of Boston, and West Point—have been ordered to manufacture within the next twelve months all the ten-inch columbiads they can. It is estimated that as many as eighteen hundred guns have been ordered for forts from Monroe to Portland.

Three hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars have gone to Kansas to pay off her troops. All of Fremont's officers actually in the service will be paid.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 24, 1861.

The prisoners from Sedalia were all safely housed to-day in McDowall's College, under an escort of 25th Indiana and the Iowa 2d. There are about 1,050 of them, according to a count made while they were detained in Tipton, yesterday. The Indiana boys return to Sedalia to-morrow; the Iowa 2d doing guard duty.

Merrill's cavalry and two companies of Col. Eads's Missouri cavalry have destroyed the ferry boats and foundry at Lexington.

By the Pacific train we hear of the return of two companies of the First Missouri cavalry to Tipton from an expedition to Sedalia and Lafayette counties. They brought no prisoners, but it is believed there are a hundred rebels less there than recently.

The *Democrat* says the cash payments in the Department of Missouri since April 23d, amount to eighteen millions and fifty-two thousand dollars; seventeen millions of which has been paid since the first of July.

A special dispatch to the *Missouri Democrat* from Jefferson City, Dec. 24, says a gentleman whose name it is not proper to mention, passed down to St. Louis to-day, having left Prices camp at Harmansville, on Friday. He has been with the rebel army several weeks, and states that on Thursday morning the camp was broken up in the greatest confusion. Some warning had been given that the Federals were upon them. Guns were fired, the pickets rushed in, the cavalry and infantry turned out in the greatest confusion, and it was some time before anything like order could be restored. When they found out their mistake they commenced a hasty and confused retreat southward. My informant says this was in consequence of news they had received, which he thinks must have been intelligence of the capture of their recruits. He says they are hurrying South for fear of being cut off by Sigel. It is their plan to form a junction with McCulloch's division. Gen. Heath has been appointed Commanding General and ranks Price. Gen. Price has about 10,000 men, mostly well armed and clothed. Shoes and tents are very scarce. About three thousand are entirely unprovided with tents. The feeling in the rebel army is generally hopeful, but the recruits are disappointed and discontented at being taken out of the State.

Another rich secessionist prisoner was brought to town, to-day, by a policeman. The individual is Eugene Longueman, formerly editor of the *Bulletin*, the predecessor of Tucker's *State Journal*, who ran away, having forged notes for nearly $8,000 in the name of his father, the traitor Senator Polk, H. B. Cragen, and others. The arrest took place at Hagerstown, Md., on a request from Governor Gamble. He is now in jail.

On the trip to this city of the prisoners of Gen. Pope, one of them was shot while attempting to escape. He was carrying wood while the train was stopped, and ran off, pursued by two members of the 26th Indiana.

There is considerable excitement among horse dealers to-day, caused by an order from Quartermaster-General Meigs, ordering no more horses and mules to be bought here. A contract was made yesterday for 500 mules at $100 and $104, and artillery horses at $114 each.

By an escaped prisoner, who arrived here to-night by the Pacific Road, it is reported that Gen. Price's army is on the full retreat to the Arkansas line. He left Osceola Thursday.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 24, 1861.

A gentleman just from New Orleans, states that the city is strongly fortified and will be hard to take. They have but a few gun boats, and even these are poorly protected. He says they will make a desperate fight. British subjects in New Orleans are not molested, but they do not pay respect to any other Nationality, impressing all they can. He says they exult over the prospect of a fight with England.

Five tug boats arrived here from St. Louis to-day, for mortar boat service. One of the new gun boats, built at Mound City, arrived to-day.

Our scouts captured a rebel by the name of Lee, near Belmont, charged with carrying news to the enemy.

Two prisoners will be sent to Fort Lafayette from here, to-morrow.

FROM NORTH MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., December 24, 1861.

Col. Bishop, of the North Missouri cavalry regiment, marched out from Macon City, yesterday, with about 120 men, and succeeded in surprising a band of nearly 400 rebels, capturing 13 prisoners, 30 horses, and putting the balance to flight. He also killed ten of the rebels and wounded a number more. This is the substance of a dispatch sent by Col. Bishop to Gen. Prentiss to-day.

The troubles on the North Missouri Railroad are reported to-night to be still continued. An important bridge, name not given, is reported burned; and a great extent of track torn up.

Ten inches of snow fell here on Saturday night and yesterday.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

Reports that they are to be Given up.

ALLEGED REASONING OF SEWARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The *Express* states a rumor this afternoon, that in an interview which Lord Lyon held with Mr. Seward, the latter read to him a letter that he had written to Minister Adams, two days ago, in which he said that if the British Government claimed Mason and Slidell upon the ground of illegal capture, as contrary to the law of nations, and would consider the surrender as settling the principles for both Governments, they would be given up.

PREMATURE REPORT OF THEIR DEPARTURE FROM BOSTON TO-DAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The report is quite current in the street, this morning, that Mason and Slidell are to be restored to liberty and sent forward to England to-morrow by the Europa. The sources from which this information is derived are French, with some confirmation from those who are supposed to have unusual facilities for early information from English connections; though the report may be proved unfounded.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Nothing is known in Boston in regard to Mason and Slidell's leaving in the Europa to-morrow, and the rumor to that effect is doubtless unfounded.

ESCAPE OF COL. CORCORAN.

Statement of Lieut. Hurd, who has come North.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The *Times* publishes an interesting statement made by Lieut. Hurd, of the 2d Maine regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, and has recently been released. He, together with Col. Corcoran and some 800 others, was confined in the Charleston jail at the time of the great conflagration there, and they only escaped from the jail, which was burnt, by leaping from a window, no effort being made to seize them by the Charlestonians. Col. Corcoran, Lieutenant Hurd believes, escaped during the confusion, as he expressed his determination to try to reach Beaufort or the North, and has not since been heard from. According to Lieut. Hurd's representation, the national prisoners now in the South are treated in the most brutal and unjustifiable manner.

GEN. PRICE BADLY SCARED.

His Remnant of an Army Make a Hasty Retreat South.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 24.—A gentleman who has been with the rebel army several weeks, arrived here to-day. He reports that on Thursday last Gen. Price's camp at Osceola was thrown into confusion by the news that the Federals were upon them. They beat a hasty retreat, and when last heard from were at Humansville, going south.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Strength of the Enemy—Our Pickets Extend to Hancock and Cumberland.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., Dec. 24.—The rebel force threatening this point probably does not exceed 7,000 men, with four pieces of artillery. Intelligence received yesterday from the other side of the river shows that the rebel commander, being foiled in all his attempts, has withdrawn his entire force towards Martinsburg, leaving three or four companies as pickets.

The 39th Illinois regiment having received arms is now at Hancock. Gen. Kelly's advance guard extends to that place, besides guarding the railroad all the way from Cumberland.

J. B. Wharton, a relation of ex-Senator Mason, residing at Clear Springs, is under arrest for attempting to bribe a picket to carry a dispatch to the other side.

LEXINGTON CLEAR OF REBELS.

Our Troops Visit Lexington, Mo., and Drive the Rebels Out—The Place in our Possession.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Dec. 24.—The cavalry which Gen. Pope sent to Lexington have returned. In addition to the two ferry boats and the rebel foundry which they burned, and the rebel officers and privates captured, (previously reported,) they killed the notorious Arkansas Robinson and drove every band of rebels from the country for miles on either side of the route. They report the country quite clear of the rebels.

The Recess of Congress.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is not expected that Congress will transact any further business until after New Year's.

The Mexican Treaty is before the Senate Committee, but will not be reported upon until after the holidays.

Recovery of Gen. Lander.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Gen. Lander has recovered from his wounds received at Leesburg.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA AT NEW YORK

More Troops and Steamers for Canada

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The steamship America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here this morning. Her news is almost entirely anticipated.

The steamship Adriatic and several other large steamers, at Southampton, were expected to be chartered by the British Government.

It was stated that the British Life Guards had volunteered for foreign service.

The Government was about to send a number of non-commissioned officers to drill the Canadian militia.

George L. Schuyler, Agent for the United States Government for the purchase of arms, in Europe, is a passenger by the America.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Consols opened at yesterday's prices but relapsed to 90¼ and reached to the opening price 90⅜. Railway shares have been dull, but in the absence of business, closed a shade better. Miscellaneous shares dull at previous rate.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Bourse is heavy. Rentes closed at 67f 80c. Arrivals of American wheat and flour had been heavy at Liverpool, but small business doing and prices were in favor of buyers.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

Extent of the Damage Perpetrated—The Road useless for a Month.

WARRENTON, Mo., Dec. 24.—The damage to the North Missouri Railroad may be summed up as follows: The bridges at Sturgeon, Centralia, Mexico, Jeffstown and Warrenton are burned; also, one station house, and post office; twenty cars; from 50 to 60 culverts, large and small; three or four water stations; 10,000 ties; from 200 to 300 telegraph poles; 5 miles of iron and 10 miles of wire are rendered useless. Two trains, one having 8 car loads of hogs and several cars of hemp, and the other having two cars of merchandise, are in the possession of the rebels, and four engines are lying where they can be seized by them. Some of the men who belonged to the trains, have arrived here, from whom I learn that the persons who did the damage are yet encamped along the road, about 500 being at High Hill and other bodies at or near Martinsburg, Mexico, Centralia, Sturgeon and Allen. At Centralia they went within half a mile of the Birge Sharp Shooters, and destroyed a bridge and water station; and two freight trains were captured within four miles of the camp of a detachment of the same force. At Renick the work was directed by practical railroad men, and the right course was always taken to make the destruction complete. Where the track was taken up the rails were removed. The ties were gathered in piles and set on fire, and the rails thrown across the piles, so that when the centre of the rails become heated the weight of the cold ends bent them so as to render them useless. In destroying the bridges the fires were kindled around the corners, where they would sooner throw the bridge down; and the trussel girders, which spanned the open culverts were burned with the ties to heat the rails, as were also the frames on which the water tanks stood. Usually the houses of railroad men, and all Union men in the vicinity of the road, were surrounded and the inhabitants assured that no harm was intended them while they remained in doors.

We hear of scarcely any pillage or other outrage beyond the destruction of the road and telegraph line. The damage to the road cannot fall short of $300,000, and at least a month will be required to repair it so that a train can pass.

FURTHER DAMAGE—REPAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Mo., Dec. 24.—By arrivals from Mexico we learn that the bridge over Salt river, which is the longest and most costly on the road, except that at Berregue, which the rebels spared on Friday night, was entirely destroyed on Sunday night. The station house at Jacksonville was also burned, together with 4 or 5 cars.

The repairs progress rapidly here. The bridge is repaired, and the culverts between here and Jonesburg, and the track at that place will be laid to-morrow, if the men are not interrupted, and the repairs of the telegraph line keep pace with the road.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Territorial Legislature in Session—Message of Gov. Connely.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 9th inst., has arrived. The Territorial Legislature met on the 2d, and on the 4th Gov. Connely read his annual message to the joint session of both Houses. The Governor recommends all Indian tribes to be placed on the reservation under very strict regulation as the only way to prevent the constant recurrence of troubles with them. He advises a thorough revision of all territorial laws, and says many of the provisions of the law for the protection of slave property in New Mexico are unnecessarily severe and rigorous, and recommends that they be modified or repealed. In relation to the national strife, he says:

I am proud to say that my loyal political fellow-citizens of New Mexico have manfully responded to their country's call, and contributed more than a fair proportion of devotion to the Union cause. This is the more flattering from the fact that when the strife began, and for sometime after it had been in progress, it was presumed by the principal movers of the scheme that our territory would join them in their attempts to pull down the pillars of free government, and rejoice with them in the midst of the wreck and desolation produced by their evil machinations. This patriotic outpouring of men has removed all cause of suspicion which may have been excited in the minds of our countrymen in the loyal States, in reference to the position we occupy in connection with the war. A more positive demonstration to our beloved institutions, cannot be given than that which New Mexico has in this manner shown; and be it for weal or for woe, this is the position she will occupy to the end.

"An Indian force still remains about Fort Fillmore, but they have not ventured to come north of the Torrianda. I am glad, however, to say that our army now in the field is amply sufficient, not only for the protection of our people north of that district but to expel the invaders from our limits. This will be done as soon as supplies and transportation can be accumulated at Fort Craig, in quantities sufficient to answer the demands of the army destined for operations in that quarter. The military commander has made some wise and judicious distributions of the troops which remain for the protection of our frontier during the absence of the forces employed in the re-capture of the forts disgracefully surrendered into the hands of the enemies of our Government."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President has approved and signed the bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—We learn that Lord Lyons had to-day another interview with Mr. Seward. It is understood, upon what seems to be good authority, that the meeting was friendly in its character, and satisfactory in its results.

Lord Lyons, who some days ago seemed to be in doubt whether he could do so, has formally renewed his previous invitations for Christmas.

A Cabinet meeting is to be held to-morrow, at which, it is thought, the case will be thoroughly discussed.

Intelligence was received here to-day that Gen. Kelly was at Hancock, and about to move toward Winchester by way of Martinsburg, driving the rebels from that section of the State as he proceeded, and re-opening the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as soon as practicable.

Money has gone to Kansas to pay the arrears due the troops raised there to whip Missouri rebels. $339,000 is the sum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments of the President: Robert Haley, of California, Consul at Manzanilla; Wm. Pickney, of Ill., Governor of Washington Territory; Geo. N. Miln, Receiver of Public Money's at Springfield, Ill.; James B. Mills, Receiver at Otter Tail City; A. Whittlesey, Receiver at Bayfield, Wis.; Robert B. McDougal, Register at Springfield, Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Attorney General has respectfully declined to give to the Senate his opinion on a private claim, alleging precedent as well as want of power as a justification for non-compliance with the request.

James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been confirmed as a Brigadier-General of volunteers.

From the South.

CAIRO, Dec. 24.—Two British subjects, with passports from the British Consul at New Orleans, and two Northern men from Memphis, arrived here last night from Columbus, and were arrested as spies, but to-day released.

They report great activity at Columbus. They say a floating battery, with thirteen guns, is anchored in the river at Columbus; also three gunboats.

Hollin's steam ram Manassas has certainly gone to New Orleans.

They say there is a strong Union feeling in Memphis, but it is suppressed.

The gun-boats at Mound City are ready to receive their armament.

U. S. Marshal Phillips, has two men arrested, who will be taken to Fort Warren, Boston, to-morrow. Particulars unknown.

A rebel prisoner named Lee, from Missouri, above Belmont, has just been brought in.

Ferry Boats for Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Arrangements have been made by which two first-class ferry boats, belonging to the Hoboken Ferry, will be transferred to the Government. They will proceed immediately to Beaufort, to be used in conveying freight and munitions of war from various transports that may arrive from the North, to the troops stationed at Beaufort.

Gen. Pope's Prisoners at St. Louis—Their Quarters.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—About 1050 of the rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Pope arrived here late last night, and were allowed to remain in the cars until this morning when they were escorted by their captors, under Col. Davis, to Dr. McDowell's Medical College, where they were quartered for the present.

Death of Hon. Solomon G. Haven.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Hon. Solomon G. Haven, formerly Member of Congress, died this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1861.

Not more than twenty-one Senators were present at the session to-day; the majority of them, as well as many members of the House, having left the city.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the manner in which war vessels had been fitted out. He had heard rumors of great extravagance at the navy yards in this respect. Agreed to.

Several petitions were presented, praying for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, without compensation; those of loyal citizens with compensation.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law.

The Senate went into executive session, and on opening the doors, adjourned till Thursday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Engagement—How it was Brought On—Negroes Fighting with the Rebels—Conflagration at Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, (via Baltimore) Dec. 24.—The skirmish yesterday was a slight affair. The Colonel of the 20th New York regiment started for Newport News at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to New Market Bridge to look for a man who had been lost in the woods the day before. So we hear, while near the bridge, they found themselves surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry, numbering 700 men, but succeeded in cutting their way out without loss.

Reinforcements were sent for to Camp Hamilton, and the remainder of the regiment was sent forward. The Naval Brigade, under command of Col. Wardrop, was also under arms, and proceeded as far as Hampton bridge.

Six of the 20th regiment were slightly wounded. Twenty of the enemy were known to have been killed, and a number wounded. Seven dead bodies were found this morning; one was that of an officer, and was taken to Newport News. He wore buttons lettered "A. M. M.," perhaps the Alabama Minute Men. His name is supposed to be one John Hawkins.

It is reported that a whole company of negroes was engaged, and two of our men are known to have been shot by them.

The Richmond prisoners are expected here in a day or two.

The gunboat Young Rover, which is stationed at the mouth of York river, reports an extensive conflagration in Yorktown about a week since.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 24.—The War Department has ordered that Col. Marshall's First Illinois Cavalry, which was in the seige of Lexington, be re-organized and filled up immediately.

Adjutant General Fuller has issued an order directing all companies and regiments to complete their organization the present week, in order to be paid off.

The skeleton companies and regiments at Camp Douglas, Chicago, having been consolidated by Adjutant-General Fuller, he will now do the same at Camp Butler.

Illinois has in the neighborhood of 13,000 men in the State camps.

The Brazilian Government called to Account on the Sumter Matter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The London *Times* says private letters from Rio Janeiro state that Gen. Webb, the American Minister, had sent a demand to the Brazilian Government, that the Governor of Maranham be superseded for having allowed coal to be supplied to the pirate Sumter.

Military Expenses Refunded to New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Comptroller Denniston has returned from Washington, having secured from the Secretary of the Treasury a return of 40 per cent. of the money advanced by the State for expenses of the war. The sum thus received by the State is $1,112,000.

No More Freight to Go Overland.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Dec. 24.—Orders have been given to several agents of the Overland Mail Company to take no more express freight from any source until further orders. This is in consequence of the company having been fined by the Government for reported neglect of mail matter.

☞ The Boston flunkies who, headed by Mayor Wightman sent goodies over to Mason and Slidell, have their counterpart in St. Louis, where secessionists who have actively conspired to bring upon Missouri the horrors of civil war, are the recipients of a mawkish sympathy on the part of so called Union men. The *Democrat* of the 24th, sharply rebukes this false sentiment and pertinently says:

If Union men interfere, let Gen. Halleck make them responsible for the amount assessed against their friends, and then it will not interfere with the object in view. Let Gen. Halleck do this, and he will have few petitions in behalf of traitors.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A second-hand Portable Engine, 4 to 12 horse power, in exchange for a pair of horses, balance cash. Inquire at [illegible] and 182 East Washington street. de25-k30-1t

WANTED—A situation as Dressmaker and Seamstress in a respectable private family, by a young person who has had several years experience in a city store. Good reference given if required. Address "R. R." Beloit, Wis. de25-k34-1t

WANTED—A woman wishing a permanent situation to do general house work and assist in the care of a child in a small family, can find a place by calling at second resident south of Kinggold Place, on west side Indiana avenue. de25-k37-3t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—With or without Furniture, the newly finished Cottage House No. 181 West Indiana street, opposite the Washington School House. Also, a fine seven octave Piano to rent. Apply at premises immediately. de25-k36-1t

LOST—A Portemonnaie containing from thirty to forty dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at L. B. PLATT & CO'S, No. 65 Randolph street. de25-k31-1t

FLOURING MILL WANTED.—Any person having a good Flouring Mill for sale, located near a Railroad Station, and driven by a durable stream of water, and well located for doing custom work, and wishing to exchange it for MONEY, at what it is worth NOW, without reference to its cost, can hear of a cash customer, if it is CHEAP, by addressing, giving price, &c. J. B. BRIGGS, No. 127 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—None need apply but those willing to sell cheap. de25-k33-3t

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 81 Wabash Avenue. The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 2d, 1862. de25-k26-2w

FOR SALE—One two seated Poney Sleigh, two single seated Swell Cutters. Also, a second-hand two seated Sleigh, suitable for family use or livery, at Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS. de25-k29-3t

A CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE.—Mr. Sibulla, the old partner of Mr. Frazza, has bought the old stand at No. 82 Dearborn Street, Where he will be happy to receive his old customers and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. de25-k28-3t

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military Gauntlets, Cavalry Sabres, Infantry Swords, Field Officers and Surgeons' Swords, Bowie Knives, Sashes, Belts, and Sword Knots, Shoulder Straps, Eagles, Cross Sabres, &c., besides the new and indispensable Camp Candlesticks, the cheapest and best in the city. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), over the U. S. Express Office. oc13-ly

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, bought and sold. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

KING & OWENS, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 11 LASALLE STREET. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Pork and Produce generally. EDWARD KING. [P. O. Box 1409.] WM. E. OWENS.

GOLD PENS—Good and cheap, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, At THELEAVEN'S Gold Pen Manufactory, 130 Lake street (second story), second house east of Marine Bank. Gold Pens Repointed at 130 Lake street, (up stairs.)

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES. CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. GEO. T. ABBEY, 130 Lake street.

$10 REWARD.—A Servant Girl in my family was knocked down and badly injured by the criminal carelessness of a man turning the corner of Lake and Clark streets, with a horse and buggy, on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock. A dozen persons must have been witnesses of the occurrence. I will pay the above reward for such information as will enable me to prosecute and punish the offender. Address C. RAY, Tribune Office.

A CARD.—I once more present my card to my old patrons, and the public in general, informing them that I have taken that large and elegant store, No. 77 South Clark street, a few doors south of Randolph street, and fitted it up in the most complete style for a general Dining room and Restaurant business. Trusting that twenty years experience and close personal attention will secure a share of the public patronage. O. M. VINTON & CO.

GO! GO! GO! GO! TO THE S. S. EXHIBITION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, Des Plaines St. M. E. Church.

ALL THE MUSIC BOOKS OF THE SEASON at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock........Curtain rises at 7½.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. MR. COLLINS will appear in two great characters and sing four songs. The performance will commence with the Comic Drama of THE IRISH POST OFFICE. Terrence O'Grady........Mr. Collins. GRAND DANCE........Miss Jennie Hight. To be followed by the glorious petite Comedy of I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN. Miss Hosmer, Mrs. Myers, Messrs. McVicker, Myers, and Chaplin. IRISH JIG........Miss Jennie Hight. To conclude with the roaring Farce of THE HAPPY MAN. Paddy Murphy........Mr. Collins. ☞ This truly excellent entertainment will be repeated on Thursday evening. Seats can be secured for both nights.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. An Evening with the Humorous Writers. PROF J. H. SIDDONS WILL GIVE A READING BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION, IN BRYAN HALL, On Saturday Evening Next, DECEMBER 28TH, Consisting of the following selections: The great Trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick.—[Dickens. Pip, the Convict, and the bread and butter.—[Dickens's Great Expectations. Falstaff and Prince Henry.—[Shakespeare. Barney Rierdon's Voyage Out and Home.—[S. Lover. The Bachelor's Dream.—Hood. Doors open at 7; reading to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. CHARLES H. HAM, Chairman Lecture Committee.

BRYAN HALL. OPERA AND CONCERT. MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY'S FAREWELL, Before her departure for Havana and return to Europe. MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, the distinguished American Prima Donna, whose success since her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, has been without precedent, will give Two Grand Operatic Concerts, —ON— THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26th and 27th. On which occasion she will appear in combination with the celebrated Artists: SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, The Renowned Tenor. SIGNOR MANCUSI, The Eminent Baritone. SIGNOR SUSINI, The Great Basso. HERR MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated Violoncellist. The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music, CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PROGRAMME OF FIRST PERFORMANCE: PART I. 1—"Infelice," Ernani Verdi....Sig. Susini. 2—Duett, "Barber of Seville"....Sig. Brignoli & Mancusi. 3—Aria, "Traviata," Verdi....Miss Hinkley. 4—Schwedische Lieder....Mollenhauer. 5—Spirito Gentel, Favorita....Sig. Brignoli. 6—Romanza, Donizetti....Sig. Mancusi. 7—Carnival of Venice....Mollenhauer. PART II. The Second Act of Donizetti's celebrated Tragic Opera LUCRETIA BORGIA, In full costume. Miss Isabella Hinkley in the Tragic role of Lucretia Borgia. Sig. Brignoli as........Gennaro. Sig. Susini as........Don Alfonso. In full costume. PART III. The Last Act of Donizetti's Grand Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. In full costume. Miss Isabella Hinkley in her celebrated role, (the mad scene) as........Lucia. Sig. Brignoli in his famous role as........Edgardo.

SECOND PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera of DON PASQUALE, With the following Star Cast: Miss Isabella Hinkley as (a role she has performed with immense success)........Norina. Signor Brignoli as........Ernesto. Signor Mancusi as........Doctor Malatesta. Signor Susini as (his world-renowned character) Don Pasquale. And the celebrated Miserere from IL TROVATORE. Miss Hinkley as Leonora, and Sig. Brignoli as Manrico. Admission........50 Cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured for either or both Concerts at Mr. Higgins' Music Store, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 24th. ☞ The sale of Seats will commence on TUESDAY, Dec. 24th, at 9 A. M., at Mr. Higgins' Music Store. Doors open at 7—performances to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American MAN IN MINIATURE, GEN'L TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE! At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st., FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. Two brilliant Entertainments each day, afternoon at 3 and evening at 7½ o'clock. On Christmas and Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—morning at 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors open half an hour previous. The General will appear in all his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c., &c., assisted by MR. W. TOMLIN, the great English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated American Tenor, and Prof. G. TITCOMB, brilliant Pianist. The General will ride in his BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE, From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment. ADMISSIONS: Day Entertainment....25 Cents. Children under 10....15 " Schools admitted on liberal terms. Evening Entertainment....25 " Children under 10....15 " Reserved Seats....25 " ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Will be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, 1861, for a short time only, J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE. Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonian Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

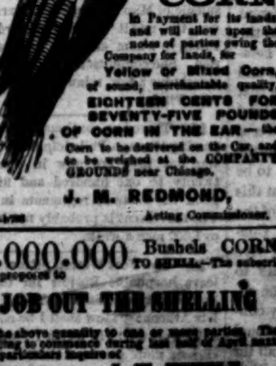
METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to SOUND AND VENTILATION It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post office Box 1682.

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES NOTICE,



THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN In Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago. J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to JOB OUT THE SHELLING Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. [illegible], Foot of State street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion....$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, [illegible]
One Square, one month, [illegible]....5.00
One Square, three months, [illegible]....12.00
One Square, six months, [illegible]....20.00
One Square, one year....30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 82 Lake st. CATALOGUE SALE OF 70 CRATES OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C., &C., At Auction, on a Credit. At our Auction-room, No. 82 Lake street, on FRIDAY MORNING, January 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Invoices of White Earthenware, C.C. and Printed Ware. Just received from the East first quality of goods and in good order. Also in lots to suit the trade, the entire stock of French White China, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, &c. Samples can be examined at our store early on the morning of the sale. Catalogues ready on Thursday, Dec. 26th. Conditions of sale—Under $100, cash; over $100 and under $300, sixty days; over $300, ninety days, with satisfactory endorsed notes.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. Large Stock of Splendid Furniture AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, December 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store, 82 Lake street, the entire stock of a new Furnishing establishment, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Bedroom and Drawing Room Furniture of the richest styles, in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, etc. The above stock consists of too great a variety to particularize. TERMS CASH. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. CUSTOM HOUSE, Chicago, December 19, 1861. Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of Duty and Storage, within the time required by law on the following merchandise, now stored in bond in the United States Bonded Cellar at the Port of Chicago; and whereas, default has been made in the performance of the conditions of the several bonds covering said merchandise. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the United States Bonded Cellar, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described merchandise, for the payment of duty, storage, interest and expenses, viz: "L" Nos. 19 and 20, two one-eighth pipes of Brandy, bonded by J. McDonald. "D" Nos. 1255, 1257, 1258 and 1263; four one-half pipes of Brandy, L. Bois. [illegible] LUTHER HAVEN, Collector. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Boys and Youths' Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the city and country retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, December 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 50 cases Women's Boots and Shoes, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Wool Scarfs, Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cotton Flannels, Bleached Sheeting. Also, Invoices of Clothing, Jewelry and Yankee Notions. Sale positive. Terms Cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships, CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK. No. 47....STATE STREET....No. 47 Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, Is used with success in cases of Dyspepsia, Impaired Appetite, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, and in all cases of General Debility, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to its various organs, and invigorating the system. Sold in pint bottles, $1.00. Observe particularly that the name of SMITH & DWYER is stamped on the bottle. Depot 92 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We shall sell our stock of BONNETS, CLOAKS, —AND— CHILDRENS' HATS, At Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR THIRTY DAYS. In order to run off the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, Formerly S. J. Houston and Sons.

THAT LONG PIPE STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH CARBON & KEROSENE OILS IN ABUNDANCE. And the mill is still running which grinds out LAMPS, LAMPS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

It is stated upon authority to which we give implicit credit that if a forward movement on the Potomac were ordered to-morrow, ten days would necessarily elapse before the columns could be made fit to march! *After more than five months under our leaders, wielding the immense resources of this great nation,* the army is not ready. Has Congress nothing to say, or is this Republic given up to quick destruction?

WHY NOT ARBITRATE?

We notice that a few of the less important of the Eastern journals assume that in our difficulty with Great Britain, the mediation of a third or friendly power is not to be tolerated or thought of. That, we trust, is not the sentiment of any considerable number of our people, nor of the Government at Washington. At any rate, it is not the opinion of the West. Hereaway our people will insist that, if the case is submitted to arbitration, it shall be decided according to the law which the English courts have made, and the precedents which the English Government has established! Either this, or an agreement to submit the fact of the seizure of the rebel ambassadors, together with the international maritime code, to a Congress of the maritime powers, to deal with all as they please, would be satisfactory to the West, as far as we know or can judge of its wishes in the matter.

THE TEMPER OF OUR PEOPLE.

The moderation and patriotism of the people of the North were never more beautifully displayed than in the discussions now going on in relation to the endeavor of Great Britain to force our country into a war. Fully assured of the lawfulness and necessity of the act which has thrown England into a ferment; profoundly influenced with the magnitude of the consequences which foreign hostilities would entail; sincerely desirous of peace and the preservation of the national honor, all passion which does not have its root in patriotism seems to be hushed and still, and in the place of defiance and bravado, we have a cool determination to brave everything, risk everything, lose everything, rather than submit to outrage and wrong. And this feeling is universal. Boston, New York and Philadelphia—places in which property is exposed to direct attack, and in which the interruption of our foreign commerce would be incalculably injurious to private interests—cherish this determination with as much sincerity as Chicago, which is in no danger from the efforts of the foe. The man of business shares it with the man of pleasure, and the man of wealth with him who has everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a convulsion as that which seems to impend. The feeling, expressed in action and words, is this: Let us do all that honor and self-respect demand for the satisfaction of the Power that we have offended. If that does not suffice, we accept the alternative and commit our cause to God! This is the spirit which will not be conquered though the world should march against us in arms; and if it can be infused into our Government, whether peace remains intact or a new war breaks out, we need have no fear that we shall be compelled to blush by reason of the negotiations of our ambassadors, nor for the disgraces of our forces on land or at sea!

SHALL WE HAVE A POLICY?

It is an established rule in all judicial tribunals that no litigation can be had and determined by a court or jury until an issue, so called, is fairly made up. There must be not only a complaint or cause of action set forth by the plaintiff on the one side, but the defendant or opposite party must answer it, and in answering meet the very points presented, before a trial can be had. It will not do to dodge or avoid the question, if properly and fairly presented on the other side; but at some period or other, earlier or later in the history of the particular case, the whole controversy between the parties is reduced to a single issue, and then and not before, is the case ready for a hearing on the merits. How is it in the present great contest between the rebels and the Government?

We assert that the issue tendered by the South has not been met. On the part of the rebels, the war is waged in defence of an institution. It is carried on for the purpose of making the institution of slavery dominant in the nation, both as a financial power and a political agency. We know that this is denied by some pro-slavery men among us. But look at the facts. Has the South ever complained of our *form* of government? On the contrary, she has modeled her own rebel government on the same pattern. They have their Presidents and Secretaries, their Senate and House of Representatives, their Governors and State Legislatures, all the same as before the rebellion. In no important particular is there with them any distinction between the new and the old, except in relation to the institution of slavery. The paramount object with them is not, then, to change the government—if it were, they would not fashion another exactly like it—but it is to make the great, controlling, overshadowing interest under the government, the institution of slavery. They say boldly that we shall no longer have a united nation unless slavery is made national. Here at the North we obstinately refuse to meet the question they presented. We raise armies and equip fleets to fight them, but protest all the time that upon the great question of slavery we are ready to accede to all their demands. The Southern man fights for his divine institution. The Northern man fights for a government in which that institution is to be the chief corner stone. The conservatism of the South is effective only in support of slavery. The conservatism of the North seeks to embrace both slavery and the Union. It ignores the experience of the past and the stern reality of the present by those seeking to harmonize most discordant principles. The conservatism of the South has plunged the country into war. That of the North insists upon prolonging the war, to subserve the very interest that brought it upon us. In either section, conservatism is but a synonym for treason. If we prefer slavery to the Union, why expend so much treasure, and sacrifice so much life in fighting the rebels? If we prefer the Union to slavery, why hesitate to sustain the one by crushing the other? In other words, why not meet the issue tendered us by the South? Let us do that or confess judgment. Such litigation as we are carrying on with the South does not pay. It does not pay to expend $500,000,000, and sacrifice some scores of thousands of lives, without deciding something.

In this war the advantages of earnestness and candor and bold manly assertion of the principles involved, are all with the South. She has thrown down the gage in behalf of slavery and we have declined to take it up. We are fighting, it is true, *but* without a policy—or rather with different and antagonistic policies according to the peculiar notions of our Generals in command. Is this the part of wisdom and prudence? Why not make war upon that which is making war upon the Union? Why seek in waging war to defend and preserve that which alone has brought the war upon us? We do not claim to be prophets, yet we can see clearly that this war must terminate in the overthrow of the Union or the overthrow of slavery. Conservatism with all its strength cannot save both. It has labored for sixty years to conserve southern rights, as it terms the object of its worship, until it is suddenly confronted with a civil war and a national debt of a thousand millions—and all for slavery. Expensive, luxurious conservatism [illegible] we afford it? We believe that the [illegible] of the people are ready for the question. They are ready to fight on the issue tendered by the rebels. But the Government [illegible] hesitates. The atmosphere of Washington is full of deadly enervating influences. Slavery has so long held undisputed sway there that it is hard to disturb it. With the almighty dollar for its prime minister, it lords it even over the men who compose the present Administration. The patriotic heart of the President cowers before it. The Cabinet is dumb in its presence. But we have faith that a brighter day will come. Right and justice must triumph. The absurdity of our position is every day manifesting itself. We have got to speak out on the question of slavery. The Government at Washington will be forced into a policy. Woe to those who take upon themselves the responsibility if that policy does not accord with the dictates of patriotism and humanity!

LORD LYONS'S ULTIMATUM.

It was stated yesterday in our special dispatch from Washington that Lord Lyons would not make any peremptory demand on our Government for the release of Mason and Slidell, until he had heard again from home. Perhaps the reason of his reticence may be found in the following from the New York *Evening Post*:

> We should not be surprised if it should turn out that Mr. Seward had already anticipated the bellicose outbreak which the affair of the Trent was likely to cause in England, and sent to Mr. Adams such explanations of it, at the time of the occurrence, as will prevent Lord Lyons from delivering any peremptory message until he shall again hear from home. At least such is our conjecture.

And such is ours.

An Embargo Upon Ship Timber.

The promptness of Great Britain in forbidding upon the first alarm of war, the exportation of arms and the constituents of gunpowder, presents an example which it is advisable to imitate in this country. We are informed that the purchases of ship timber in the United States for the British Admiralty have been so heavy as to nearly clear the market, and vast quantities are actually stored, awaiting transportation. Owing to the war, the supplies of live oak timber, which came from the South, have been cut off. The Virginia sources have also been practically closed, and at this moment, when Congress is about to urge the most energetic measures for doubling the navy, it is almost impossible for the American shipbuilder to find material for a single vessel. To stop this exhaustion of strength for the benefit of a foreign, and possibly a hostile power, it will not be the dictate of a retaliatory policy, but of a policy which looks to the safety of our own people before that of the stranger. The Government cannot act in the matter too early.

Wisconsin Regiments.

The 14th Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Wood, is now full and nearly ready. The 16th, Col. Allen, is also full. The other regiments remaining in camp, in the State, are the 9th, (German,) Col. Salomon; the 13th, Col. Maloney; the 15th, (Scandinavian,) Col. Heg; the 17th, (Irish,) Col. Doran; and the 18th, Col. Alban. Governor Randall has decided to organize still another regiment, the 19th Col. H. T. Sanders.

Sickness in a Regiment.

We have made frequent allusions to the alarming extent of sickness in our camps, particularly on the Potomac, where the men have been doomed to a life of idleness, with unsuitable quarters. The 105th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. McKnight, has been more fortunate than many others, and yet its sick list shows the following total: Typhoid fever, 40; catarrh, 109; diarrhœa, 10; measles, 13; pneumonia, 7; rheumatism, 5; bronchitis, 3; dyspepsia, 2; spasms, 2; sprains, 3; dislocation, 1—total, 198.

Mustering in Minors.

The State courts differ widely in their construction of the law relative to the enlistment of minors in the service of the United States. Ohio and some other States hold that minors who have been mustered in, even though they had not the consent of their parents or guardians, must be held. In Wisconsin, however, the contrary decision has just been rendered by a commissioner of the court, in the case of a minor who had enlisted in the 9th (German) regiment at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Hartung Again Arrested.

There seems to be no end to the Hartung case, at Albany. The woman has now been in course of trial for the murder of her husband for three years, once or twice being convicted, and last of all, a week since, released by order of court. She has now again been arrested, on a bench warrant, and her counsel will move for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—A desperate affray occurred at Shawneetown, in this State, on the 17th inst., between William Forester, a noted character for his quarrelsome and ruffianly disposition, and Mr. Mason, a silversmith. They had some trivial quarrel, when they drew revolvers, both firing at the same instant. Two balls from Forester's pistol took effect upon the person of Mason, and one from Mason hitting Forester in the arm, and another grazing his head. Mason then closed in with Forester, and with a knife killed him almost instantly. Mason is in a critical condition, and there is doubt of his recovery.

VETOES IT.—Gov. Magoffin has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Kentucky Legislature, intended to prevent the mother bank of the Southern Commercial Bank from ordering the loyal branches to pass large sums to the credit of the secession institution in foreign banks. The Senate attempted, after a full discussion, to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, but failed by two votes—Senators Read and Marshall voting with the brace of secessionists. Another attempt will probably be made to pass the bill when the Senate is full.

☞ Ex-Governor Hunt, of New York, came very near bleeding to death a few days since from the extracting of a tooth. After the tooth had been extracted, he started from his home at Lockport for New York City, and it bled the whole distance. When he reached New York a physician was called, and it was some hours before the effusion of blood could be stopped. He was reduced by the loss of blood to a dangerous condition, but is now convalescent.

GEN. SHOEPFF.—Hon. Joseph Holt spoils the pretty little romance recently related of Gen. Shoepff, of his being a hotel porter, &c. He writes a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and says Gen. S. is a Hungarian and a graduate of a military school at Vienna. On coming to this country he was employed in the office of the United States Coast Survey, and it was there that Mr. Holt found him and discovered his military qualifications.

☞ Lieutenant Colonel Bushnell, of the Lincoln Cavalry, is now on trial at Washington, before an investigating committee, for treason. Information was lodged some months ago, but was disregarded for insufficiency; further information rendered a trial imperative, which may involve others. He was arrested on Wednesday last, and confined in the city jail.

NAVAL DEPOT IN MICHIGAN.—The Grand Haven *News* says that the Rev. William Ferry, of Grand Haven, has received information that the establishment of a Lake Naval Depot and Navy Yard has been decided upon, and that the location would very soon be made. He has gone to Washington to advance, as far as may be, the interests of Grand Haven.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday announces that $250,000 in coin went abroad on that day, by the Hansa. This amount, it says, has not been withdrawn from banks, but had been lying for some time on special deposit, and as there is now no other disposition for it, it is sent abroad.

☞ Among the latest Brigadier Generals appointed is William H. Keim of Pennsylvania, who resigned the office of Surveyor-General of the State to take the commission. Gen. Keim will be remembered as the Congressman of the Reading District after Glancy Jones was defeated. He will make a good officer.

THE SUICIDE OF ALICE B. HIGGINS.—The suicide of Miss Higgins, at Auburn, New York, was the result of being discarded by E. M. Fitch, to whom she was engaged to be married. She committed the fatal act by taking strychnine a few minutes after her interview with Fitch.

☞ There is a continual stream of soldiers passing through Philadelphia for the seat of war, but they are now in squads of from twenty to one hundred and fifty, to make good the waste of regiments in the service. The movement is probably not less than 1,200 or 1,500 men a week.

☞ The Fort Warren prisoners, when they leave hospitable Boston for their Southern homes, may say, as did Æschines, when he left Athens: "How shall I be able to bear my exile from a city in which I leave behind me enemies more generous than it is possible to find *friends* in any other!"

☞ The steam flour and saw mills of W. F. McMillen, at South Charleston, Ohio, were burned on the night of the 20th inst., with four thousand bushels of wheat, etc. Loss $12,000, insurance $10,000.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs in the Kansas Department—Hunter and Denver—Distribution of the Forces—Jennison's Regiment—Brigade for New Mexico—Colonels Graham and Lowman—Haytian Colonization Society—Burning of Platte City—Indian movements in the Southwest—Rumored Appointment of Lane.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP HUNTER, Kansas, Dec. 21, 1861.

From the commencement of our National difficulties until the present time, military measures and movements have been all the rage in Kansas; and yet notwithstanding the interest manifested in this respect, there has been that want of concert and harmony in affairs of a military character, that has in a measure destroyed the efficiency of our own forces, and worked to the injury and disadvantage of many of our best soldiers. The greatest of inconveniences have originated from a want of loyalty in the original organization of regiments, which renders it very difficult for the troops constituting them to draw pay for the service they have faithfully endured in behalf of the Government. But the formation of a new department, and the untiring efforts of Generals Hunter and Denver, are bringing order out of chaos, and establishing that confidence in military affairs seldom experienced heretofore. Recently Gen. Denver has been given the entire command of the Kansas forces, and the disciplinary measures instituted by him in various departments of the army, has given general satisfaction. Towns noted for the frequent robberies, outrages and murders, almost nightly perpetrated within their corporation limits, have under the institution and enforcement of martial law, become orderly and quiet. The policy of Gen. Hunter with the rebels has been far more stringent and unsparing than was expected; and has given universal satisfaction, even to the rebel-hating people of Kansas.

Gen. Denver, at this time, is at Fort Scott, near the Southern border of the State, reorganising and consolidating the various fragmentary regiments located at that place. This consolidating process, rendered necessary by the late order from the War Department, is generating great dissatisfaction amongst the field and staff officers in this Department, as but very few regiments were filled to even the minimum number, whilst many numbered but one and two hundred men each.

Col. Jamison's regiment has been ordered to West Point, Mo., and as two others have been ordered to join him at that place, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a process of cleaning out the rebels in Jamison's own peculiar style, will at once be instituted in that section of the country. The fact that Hunter with his strict adherence to the requisitions of military law, has extended the latitude of Jamison's action by placing him in command of three regiments instead of one, is commendatory, of not only the Colonel's ability, but his mode of conducting the war.

The brigade for service in New Mexico is now being completed, and will be fully prepared by spring to start across the plains to the field of its subsequent labors. The force assigned to this service consists of two regiments, each of which will contain a cavalry and artillery company. The first of these regiments is under the command of Col. R. H. Graham, from your own State. Col. G. entered the service as a captain, was subsequently promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, and lastly to the Colonelcy of the regiment to which he now belongs. The second regiment for New Mexico will be commanded by Col. Lowman, of Lawrence, Kansas, whose stability and decision of character none can deny. These forces are now quartered at Camp Hunter, near Fort Leavenworth, where they will remain until fully completed and ready to take up their line of march westward, which will be some time near the latter part of next April. The special and novel character of this department of the service renders it more attractive than any other. The expedition will be commanded by Col. Graham, who will be the ranking officer of the brigade, which, taken in connection with the equipments, as well as the romantic field of operations, renders the camp of this brigade the home of the adventurous spirit, as well as the lover of romance. The celebrated artist, H. C. Ford, who has been traveling in Europe for several years past, perfecting himself in the art of which he is now master, will accompany the brigade through its various movements, and supply the Eastern pictorial journals with true sketches of the various landscapes, incidents and scenes beheld and experienced during the campaign, as well as furnish all the drawings necessary to embellish a history of the expedition, for the writing of which arrangements are now being made. The foregoing features, taken in combination, constitute attractions unprecedented in the history of warfare.

The vast number of contrabands arriving daily at the various border towns within this State, is exciting considerable interest in the Haytian Colonization Society. It is proposed to establish a contraband line of transportation from here to some railroad point in Iowa, and thence by railroad to your city; where they will be taken charge of by the general agent of the Haytian Emigration Society, who has authority from the government of Hayti to furnish transportation for one hundred thousand emigrants from any point east of your city to Hayti. How efficient this movement may be we are not able to say; but that something should be done for the comfort and welfare of the refugee slaves arriving here from time to time, is a matter beyond disputation.

Information was received here yesterday of the burning of Platte City, Missouri. It is rumored that it was burned by rebel incendiaries, because occupied by Federal troops; but how true this report may prove, time alone can determine. This town has been the headquarters of rebels ever since the commencement of the troubles, and few here regret its destruction, whether wrought by friend or foe.

Those tribes of Indians taking sides with the rebels, in connection with a large body of Texans, are making active preparations for a destructive descent upon the loyal settlements, and preparations are being made to suppress this movement by arming the loyal tribes, and arraying them against their rebel brothers and Texan allies.

Telegrams have reached here from Washington announcing the appointment of Jim Lane as a Brigadier General. J. W. S.

FROM NEVADA.

Its Gold, Silver and other Resources.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada Territory, November 29, 1861.

People hear of and talk about Washoe as being a country rich in mineral deposits. But very few think of the extent of country over which these mineral deposits extend. In speaking of Washoe, they only associate with the name a few square miles of rough, mountainous country, little thinking they extend over a large portion of Nevada Territory.

It is true, *this* portion of the country, or mining region, has been longer known, and the mines better developed, than others. Here, in the District of Virginia, are some dozens of mines opened, and return a handsome income to their owners; and there are hundreds of others inviting the enterprise and capital to develop them; and when once opened, they too will be a source of wealth that will richly reward the industry and enterprise that develop them.

There is the district of Silver City—which comprises some as rich mines as the Territory affords—situated about five miles south of Virginia. Silver City, the center of this district, is a flourishing town of about one thousand inhabitants. Between Virginia and Silver City lies the thrifty town and rich mining district of Gold Hill. Here is directed thousands of dollars of the capital brought into the territory; the mines being mostly of gold quartz, more quickly reward any investment.

Down the side of the mountain to the east of us four or five miles, is Flowery mining district, and here, as well as in the other districts already mentioned, are a number of steam quartz mills. The greatest draw-back to mills in these districts is the scarcity of wood, which has to be brought by teams a distance of ten or twelve miles. Yet, unlike the history of quartz milling in California, a man has but to erect a good mill, and he realizes a speedy fortune. Carson river, a few miles farther to the east, furnishes a splendid water power, which is appreciated, and is to be fully improved. Every foot of ground along the river has been claimed as mill sites, and there are now in operation and being erected about fifty water mills.

Dayton (formerly Chinatown) is situated on the river, and is bound to be a fine town from the fact of its being the center around which water mills are being erected. The citizens of Dayton labored hard to induce the Legislature to locate the capital of the territory at that point. But Carson City had the preference, and I believe that it is permanently located there.

About twenty miles southeast of Virginia is the district of Palmyra, claimed by those interested there, to be a rich mining district, and here, within a few weeks, have been discovered extensive deposits of coal, which will be of great value.

About one hundred miles to the southeast is Esmaralda. This, as a mining region, is fast becoming one of note, and flourishing towns are springing up within the neighborhood of the best mines. The largest town in that region is the town of Aurora.

Humboldt, about one hundred and fifty miles northeast from here, the knowing ones begin to look upon as another rich district, and the name of Humboldt is now associated with rich strikes and immense fortunes. But the distance which all machinery and provisions have to be transported is a great draw-back upon that country.

Some twenty miles northwest is the Red Bluff mining district, where there are some very rich mines, and having the advantage of excellent water power, on the Truckee river, it is destined to be of some importance.

Galena, fifteen miles west of here, already boasts a number of mills, and a thriving village. One hundred quartz mills are in operation or being erected, and of the amount of bullion that is daily turned out, I will not risk a conjecture. So much for the mineral resources of Nevada.

You will notice I have made Virginia the centre of all this extensive mining country, and so may it well be, it being the metropolis and the highest city or town in the Territory. It is said Virginia is the largest city of its altitude (with one exception) in the known world, and it now boasts all the improvements of modern cities. During the summer past improvements have been progressing rapidly, and I think there is not another inland town in America (Chicago perhaps, excepted, and that has the advantage of being an inland port), that has sprung as rapidly into importance as Virginia. The first Territorial Legislature which has been in session at Carson City for the last sixty days, adjourns to-day. What laws they have enacted for the benefit of the Territory it is at present hard to tell, but that they have not been idle we know.

I learn that Governor Nye has been suffering for several days past from a severe attack of rheumatism. For the last day or two he has been confined to his bed, scarcely able to move. He continues, however, to examine the numerous bills now coming before him for his signature with great care, and to discharge his other official duties, notwithstanding his painful malady. BERT.

Gen. James H. Lane.

As our readers are already informed, Gen. Lane, of Kansas, has been nominated to the Senate, and unanimously confirmed, as Brigadier General, to command Kansas troops; the express understanding being that Gen. Lane's seat in the Senate shall not be vacated until he accepts his new commission, which he will not do until the Legislature of Kansas assembles, next month. He has no idea of doing anything that shall oblige Gov. Robinson and his appointee (Stanton), who has been in waiting for several months to take the place. The appointment of Gen. Lane to military command was due to him and to his State, not less than to the cause he has served so well. The news made all Kansas feel happy. The Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 19th says:

"The hearts of the people of Kansas will throb with joyous emotion as they read our special dispatches this morning. The favorite of Kansas and the Nation, the man who has conducted the most successful campaign of any loyal General, the man whose watchword is FREEDOM TO ALL, our own General Lane, whom the vilest demagogues undertook to drive from his seat in the Senate while he was serving without pay in the field, has been sustained by the Administration and made Major General of the Department of Kansas.

"As Kansans read the glad intelligence they will re-echo the words of our dispatch, and on every hill-side the shout will go up, 'Glory to God!'"

Troubles in the 18th Illinois.

It is none of our business, but Egypt is quite disgusted with certain conduct of Michael K. Lawler, of the 18th regiment, at Cairo, and demands his resignation on the alternative of a disorganized command. The Carbondale *Times* and a correspondent of the Cairo *Gazette* take up the cudgels against him in labored articles. As we understand it, Col. Lawler forced his election originally under false pretences; offended the regiment by appointing John Olney Quartermaster; also by the appointing of a Catholic priest to be chaplain, while not one in ten or a hundred were Catholics; got his Lieutenant Colonel and Major into a scrape and caused their removal; arbitrarily appointed his son-in-law Captain over a company who had not chosen him; also, appointed another stranger Captain over a company who had rejected him. The Carbondale *Times* says:

> The Colonel has lost the respect of his men, whose comforts, wants and wishes he in return despises. His numerous arbitrary acts have won him the hate of all, and his most common appellation among his command is "Old Tub of Guts." Serious charges have been preferred against him, but the ears of justice appear closed, for as yet no attention has been paid to the charges.

Young Methodism.

We learn from the New York *Evening Post*, of Saturday, a fact which will be of peculiar interest to the Methodists of the West, inasmuch as it is a culmination of a feeling which has been shared by a few members of almost every Methodist congregation in the country. The *Post* says:

> The first service of the "Conference of the Independent Methodist Churches in the United States" was held in the St. John's Methodist Church in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last. About twenty delegates, lay and clerical, were in attendance, representing Independent Methodist Churches in different parts of the country. Rev. M. Staple, of Brooklyn, was chosen President; Rev. H. Mattison, of New York, Secretary, and James M. Coburn, of New York, Treasurer. Two young men were ordained to the ministry, and arrangements were made for starting a periodical to be called the *Methodist Independent*, to be edited by Professor Mattison. The peculiarities of this sect are that, while they adhere to Methodist doctrine and mode of worship, they have no "Bishops" or "Presiding Elders"; the churches are independent of the Conference, own their church property, choose their own pastors, and retain them as long as they please; and the Conference, composed of ministers and lay delegates, has no legislative, executive or judicial authority over the local churches beyond that of mere advice and recommendation. The Articles of Faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church were adopted by the Conference, and recommended to the local churches as a doctrinal platform, and a carefully prepared plan of union or constitution was adopted and subscribed by all the delegates present.

The Illinois Military Establishment.

In view of the fact that after the 1st of January the General Government assumes the organization of volunteers in the several States, beginning where the State authorities leave off, the Springfield *Register* argues that there is no need for the further maintenance of our expensive State military machinery, and says:

> At the late special session $2,550,000 was appropriated for military service. Up to the present time about three millions of military accounts have been filed with the auditor of public accounts, and over one hundred thousand more are on file with the auditing commission for allowance. On the amount paid by the State the Government has refunded $1,400,000, and, probably, will promptly liquidate the balance, but it is questionable whether further large expenditures by the State will be admitted when the Federal authorities send their own officers out to perform the duty of supplying our troops.
>
> We have heard that an agent of the Executive is now in the East, contracting for half a million or a million more of army goods, to be paid for by depreciated State paper—contractors, of course, charging for the depreciation.
>
> If the exigencies of the government are such as to demand of Illinois any further sacrifices than her quota of the general burthen, there would be some apology for the policy which is clung to, and our people would cheerfully bear the burthen. But there is no necessity for it. The Government does not ask Illinois to continue a system of expenditure which is wearing her credit threadbare, and imposing increased taxation upon the people.

Rebel Forts on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

[Paducah Cor. of the New York Times.]

From a number of refugees which I have met with at this place, I have gathered interesting information concerning the fortifications of the rebels on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The only fortification on the Tennessee River, of much importance, is Fort Henry, situated near the line of Kentucky and Tennessee on the east bank of the stream. It stands in the river bottom, about the high water mark, just below a bend in the river, and at the head of a straight stretch of about two miles. It therefore commands the river for that distance down stream, and very little else. The land around it is a little higher than the fort, and a portion of it is covered with heavy timber. On the opposite side of the river are three hills commanding the fort completely. The armament of the fort consists of eight 32-pounders, four 12-pounders, and two 6-pounders. The 32 and 12-pounders are heavy guns, and the 6-pounders light pieces. My informant left Fort Henry on Thursday, the 12th inst., at which time a large lot of intrenching tools had just been brought thither to be used in fortifying the hills on the opposite side of the river.

On these new fortifications it was intended to mount three very large guns, 124-pounders, and some rifle cannon. An Irish regiment at the fort were relied upon to perform much of the work in prospect, but in addition to this force some four hundred slaves were daily expected from North Alabama. The garrison of the fort, under Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, consists of Col. Adolphus Heiman's Irish regiment and a regiment of Mississippians, beside the artillerists.

Some eight or ten steamboats are on the waters of the Tennessee, between Fort Henry and the Muscle Shoals. A small steamer plies regularly between the fort and the railroad crossing, some eighteen miles above. At Clifton, further up on the same river, a gunboat is reported fitting out, and I have heard it rumored that as many as three in all were being prepared on the waters of the Tennessee. The Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad crosses the Tennessee, as above indicated, eighteen miles above Fort Henry, on a splendid railroad bridge, with a draw for the passage of steamers.

At Dover, about a day's march from Fort Henry (westward,) is the principal fortification on the Cumberland, below Clarksville. The fort is reported to stand on the low grounds near the river, and, if so, must be commanded by the surrounding hills. It was probably built principally with the view of commanding the river. It mounts twelve 32-pounders. Some 3,000 troops are reported to be at this point with some field artillery.

At Clarksville, further up on the Cumberland, are important fortifications, mounting heavy guns. I have not been able to learn the number of troops stationed there. It is reported that fortifications are contemplated, or, perhaps, being erected, at the mouth of Sycamore Creek, above Harpeth Shoals, about half way between Clarksville and Nashville. Steps are also being taken for the erection of fortifications near Nashville; but not much has yet been done.

Serenade to Gen. Havelock at Annapolis.

Gen. Havelock, brother of the late distinguished officer of the English army, has been sojourning in Annapolis for the past few days. He was appointed, some time since, Inspector of Cavalry in the United States, and visited that department in pursuance of his duties. On Tuesday night he was serenaded by the band attached to the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, and in response to the call of numerous citizens and visitors who accompanied the band, addressed them as follows:

> "Gentlemen—I am greatly obliged to you for this expression of good feeling towards me. I came among you an entire stranger; as an Englishman, though with a heart warmly enlisted in your behalf. As inspector of Cavalry in this Department I have seen but little, but they are men whose superiors I have never seen. In regard to your whole army, I must say I have never seen its superior. Each man's heart is in his calling, and with such material you are bound to be successful. I wish I had the honor of leading such an army, as I am satisfied that they would be led to victory.
>
> As an English citizen, I can assure you that the people of England are warmly enlisted in your cause, and earnestly wish success to perch upon your banners. He paid a glowing tribute to his brother, who, he said, was a soldier, a Christian, and a model for every true soldier to imitate; and closed with a renewal of thanks for the complimentary serenade.

OUR LAKE DEFENCES.

Important Official Correspondence.

The President has transmitted to the House of Representatives an interesting correspondence between the Governor of Maine and the Federal Government, in relation to the erection and improvement of our coast defences. The following letter of the Secretary of War on the subject explains the mode in which it is proposed that these fortifications on the sea coast and along the chain of lakes shall be constructed for the Government by the States:

SIR: Your communication to the President, in reply to the official note of the Secretary of State of the 14th of October, in reference to the improvement of the fortifications and erection of other defences of the loyal States, having been submitted to this Department for examination and report, I had the honor to advise you, under date of the 13th inst., that this Department would appoint a competent engineer to examine and report on the defences required within the State of Maine as the first practical step towards the attainment of the important ends in view.

In view of the importance this matter seems likely to assume, and in response to the prompt and liberal conduct of the authorities of the State of Maine, I am directed by the President to assure your Excellency of his readiness to avail himself of the means placed at his disposal by the loyal States for the purpose of having the ports and harbors of the seas and lakes put in a condition of complete defence. The extent of such expenditures can only be determined by the proper officers of the Government, to whom these matters must be confided. Calls will only be made for such sums of money from the State Government as may be required to perfect such works as may be authorized. The obligation of the State to furnish all the means required to make each work of defence perfect will greatly facilitate the speedy completion of the several defensive works undertaken.

The improvements or fortifications being made by the money of the State, in the first instance advance to the General Government in the nature of a loan for the general defence of the country at large, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State shall do in the premises, and provide evidence of indebtedness on the part of the General Government, and for the reimbursement of the money within a reasonable period.

The prompt suggestions of the President, as contained in the official note of the Secretary of State, by the Governor of Maine, has given new proof of the loyalty and patriotism of its people, whose liberal contributions of patriotic men and money has already afforded much satisfaction to the President and to this department. The necessary plans, estimates and specifications will be seasonably laid before your Excellency in time for such legislative action as may be required, on the receipt of official information that means are provided, on the terms above indicated, to carry into execution the object stated, the prosecution of the system of defence for your State will be vigorously carried forward by the proper agents of officers of the Government.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

His EXCELLENCY, the Governor of the State of Maine.

The Irish Element Rampant.

The prospect of a war with England has waked up the Irish element pretty thoroughly. Public meetings in Dublin have dared the British Lion to "come on;" and in this country the movement has already begun for an organization of the Irish against the time when there will be an opportunity to strike. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* speaks of a secret order in that city, called the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," which issued an address, from which we quote:

> Arise! men of Ireland, throw off the shackles of the tyrant, buckle on your gilded armor, like the Spartans of old, and redeem the pledge of your origin. Remember the battle of Angrahm, the bloody plains of Clontarf, and the seige of Limerick; remember also the dying aspiration of Robert Emmet, Ireland's Patriot Martyr, encircled with the dazzling memories of the past, in all the mixed pride and horror. The present necessity of the hour, and the bright hopes of an approaching future, cannot fail to inspire you to a prompt, vigorous and united action. Justice to your native and adopted country demands it. Justice to your God, to yourselves and to humanity demands it. Justice to a hundred thousand crimsoned graves of your ancestors demand it.
>
> Arouse you, Spartans of the Ancient Order, and embrace the golden opportunity which God intended and humanity desired; behold the glimmering light of liberty, as it breaks through the long years of darkness and desolation. You hear the lion's roar in the distance—it is the warning of his approach to destroy our last remaining hope (liberty), the brightest inheritance of posterity. Sleep no more—the dream is past—the hour is come, so long predicted and desired—the destiny of England is sealed, and the hope of Ireland brightens in the horizon.
>
> For centuries your country lies a bleeding victim at the foot of the grim tyrant, who, not satisfied with the slaughter by the gibbit and the scaffold, and a hundred thousand cold, pale and emaciated victims of starvation, stills growls with an angry passion at our adopted country, and threatens the destruction of the liberty we enjoy.
>
> If she should dare to tamper with the rights of this republic, the Irish element, not only here but throughout the world, will write the history of their injustice in letters of blood at the point of the sword. To be prepared for such an event, it is the duty of all organizations to resume immediately, and take prompt action suitable to the aspect of affairs. We augur that the time is short, and that a longer delay would be detrimental to Ireland and America, while it would encourage the menaced attitude of the enemy—regarding us apathetic. There are thousands in our midst sleeping in lethargy and insensible of the approaching storm, who need but be roused by those whose duty it is to set the ball in motion.

Col. Smith of the 16th Illinois.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* and other papers in Kansas having animadverted somewhat severely upon Col. Robert F. Smith of the 16th Illinois, commandant at St. Joseph, for an alleged lack of energy in crushing the rebellion in those parts, a gentleman furnishes a vindication of the Colonel, as follows:

"There is now at St. Joseph when all together a force sufficiently strong for any contingency that is likely to occur. Col. Smith of the 16th Illinois has command of the post, and in justice to him so far as we are able to observe the cause of our country is not suffering at his hand, as is slanderously and injuriously reported. I make these statements because I believe them just, and because I think the cause of our country requires that the hands of her officers should be strengthened in the discharge of their duty. I do know that the work of crushing out rebellion is now being vigorously prosecuted. Every day brings with it retribution in some way or other to secession. While Gen. Prentiss prosecutes with vigor in Platte, Clay and Ray counties—Col. Smith's scouts operate in Andrew, DeKalb and Gentry.

"Many of them, particularly those who have been with Price, are sick and sorry. Yet we would not conceal the fact that not much change is perceptible among the masses; their hatred is a cruel hatred which they have against free state men.

"A day or two since a party of Col. Cramer's men brought in 14 prisoners, having shot one who attempted to escape. Upon their arrival a Missouri soldier observed among them one whom he saw at the battle of Lexington. He stepped up to the prisoner and offered him his hand—expressed his pleasure at seeing him in the condition that he himself had been at Lexington. Such cool compliments were not particularly satisfactory under those circumstances, and he refused the proffered hand and disdainfully turned away."

The Rebels at Port Royal Ferry.

[Hilton Head Correspondent (16th) N. Y. Times.]

The enemy seems anxious to make a stand at Port Royal Ferry. On either side of the river at that point is a long causeway, built across the marshes, which stretch from both shores. The other morning it was discovered that the rebels had busied themselves during the night in erecting a barricade, which, by a little license, might be termed a *tete-de-pont*, behind which our glasses revealed them, peering at us, ready to take a shot should any of our men expose themselves within range of their rifles. "Drive them away!" was the word, and Lieut. Ransom, who has command of the sections of Hamilton's Battery stationed at the Ferry, took two of his pieces at double-quick down the causeway, unlimbered them, and planted two Parrott shells directly in the centre of the work. A helter-skelter flight followed, and under the supposition that the fugitives had taken refuge in a building some distance in the rear, Lieut. Ransom aimed a few shells at that. He was afterwards informed by a negro who came into our lines that the rebel Colonel was wounded. We must give the enemy credit for tenacity of purpose, however, for he returned to his barricade-making as soon as our firing ceased. Of course he was again dislodged, but he again returned as quickly as the battery withdrew. So it has been ever since, the rebels and the battery alternately working in their different ways; and so it is likely to be, until our men at the ferry shall have been reinforced.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—As the schooner Peoria was outward bound on the morning of yesterday, from this port, either intentionally or for some unaccountable reason, she struck a fish boat, in which were four men engaged in taking in their nets. The boat was instantly shattered into fragments and three of the number were drowned, the fourth barely escaping by clinging desperately to a piece of the wreck that floated within his reach. The deceased were very worthy, industrious young men, Hollanders, of whom our village was suddenly yet sadly deprived. What excuse can be rendered by those who had charge of the vessel, for this lamentable disaster, it is impossible to conceive.

A telegraphic dispatch, we understand, was immediately sent to Chicago for the arrest of the crew or captain of the vessel on their arrival there. In the meantime Sheriff Peaff started in pursuit of them by the way of Milwaukee.—*Grand Haven News*.

CHARLES ANDERSON.—Some of the circumstances attending the escape from Texas of Charles Anderson (brother of Gen. A. of Sumter fame) are already known to the public. He was the owner of a large, well-stocked ranche, and had all the ordinary attachments of friendship and locality; but rather than repudiate his allegiance to the Union, voluntarily sacrificed all—preferring to suffer imprisonment and bitter deprivation than compromise his sense of personal honor and the obligations of Constitutional Government. But at length, through the intrepidity and sagacity of a noble-hearted woman of San Antonio—though several times foiled in his own plans for this purpose—he effected his escape to Mexico, (meeting his wife at Vera Cruz by an extraordinary coincidence,) and from thence obtained a passage here.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

INTERESTING ADVENTURES IN DIXIE.

Story of Three Prisoners.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Times, 19th.]

On the 2d of December three men of Sickles's Fifth Regiment were rowing about in a boat with two boys, Thomas Wiswell of Jersey City, and Chas. Smith of Massachusetts, attached to the regiment. The men being drunk, got out too far, and all were taken prisoners by the rebels. The boys reached here to-day in company with Capt. Ricketts and Rev. Mr. Mines of the Second Maine, by way of Fortress Monroe, having been unconditionally released by the Secretary of War. They are remarkably intelligent, and tell the following story:

On being hailed they surrendered, having no arms, except a revolver and a knife. They were taken up Chapawamsic Creek about a mile to the camp of the 2d Tennessee Walker Legion, Col. Wm. B. Bate. Here they were kept four days, and as they were "small fry," were allowed to go anywhere. They chose sleeping and messing with the officers. They found three more regiments encamped from that point southward toward Spofford, about a quarter of a mile apart. The 47th Virginia was encamped a mile further back, on a road leading to Dumfries. The Maryland Battery with 12 guns—one 94-pounder and the rest 32s—was on the river side.

Major General French was in command of the Evansport batteries. He was formerly a Captain in the United States army. In the rear of the batteries is the Second Arkansas, First Texan Rangers, Col. Kinney, and Fifteenth North Carolina. The encampment is called "Camp Dave Curran." Brigadier General Wigfall is in command. They are supplied with plenty of corn meal and fresh pork, but no salt or coffee. There is not a single regiment which is fully equipped or uniformed. Their clothes are the same as those of the negroes upon plantations. Their arms are Mississippi rifles, Colt's rifles, muskets, and some old flint-locks. There was very loose discipline in all the camps, and the men were anxious to get away, being sick and tired of war. They were making huts of sticks and mud, expecting to remain all Winter.

The Georgia Regiment had a large number of slaves with them, who were dressed and armed. The slaves do all the work, but none of the other regiments had as many as the Georgia regiments. On the 4th day they were taken down to Burke's Station, on the railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh. Here the 1st North Carolina, Col. C. C. Lee, was encamped at Marlborough. Below the railroad, on the Potomac, were three batteries. The 30th Virginia, Carey's regiment; 8th Georgia, Col. Gardner; 14th Georgia, Col. Brumby; 4th Alabama, Col. Scott; and one other they did not hear the name of. They went by rail that night to Fredericksburgh, but saw none except stray troops. The cars appeared to be well filled with travelers.

At Fredericksburgh they were again detained half a day, and they had an opportunity to look through the town. There are no fortifications there, and no troops. Everything seemed like Sunday.

On the way to Richmond, the boys were afforded every liberty, and of course were anxious to see and hear all they could. After remaining one night in the tobacco warehouse, they were taken before Gen. Winder and Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of War, who promptly ordered their discharge, and thenceforward they were allowed to go about the city unrestricted.

They state that there were but 3,000 troops at Richmond, all miserably clothed, some in rags, and nearly all wearing blankets instead of overcoats. They are poorly armed. The hospitals were crowded with the sick, and large numbers are dying every day. They saw eight bodies lying at the depot when they started, waiting to be carried off. At all the places they represent the proportion of sick to be equally large.

They visited some of the rebel fortifications northwest of the city, on which they saw mounted nearly 25 guns. Other works are also building about the city. Muskets are so scarce, that when guard comes around at prisons on relieve, they come without guns, making one set do the whole duty.

They state that our prisoners at Richmond, numbering about 1,500, are suffering greatly for the want of clothing. Many are in rags, and some half naked. On cold nights many are compelled to walk all night and get their rest in the daytime. The prisoners of the Massachusetts Twentieth and the Michigan men had received the clothing sent them, and were comfortable. Their rations consists of bread and salt beef twice a day.

They saw Ben McCulloch at the Exchange Hotel, and heard him hold a conversation with some parties. He said in their hearing that his own army was in a deplorable state for clothing and transportation, and that there was but one way to get supplies of clothing, and that was by having an army cross the Mississippi, and come down to Lake Cairo, get what they required, and return.

At Richmond it is believed that Burnside's expedition is to move up the Potomac to attack and capture the rebel batteries on the right bank.

As an indication of the existence of an anti-war feeling, they state that the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel said, within hearing, that he would give $5,000 if the war was over.

By inquiries of men employed about Norfolk, who knew them to be Yankee prisoners, they learned that the rebels have 6,000 troops at Norfolk, 700 at Craney Island, and 600 at Sewell's Point. Great fears were expressed that Norfolk would be captured by our troops. At Craney Island the rebel works mounted between twenty-five and thirty guns. Between there and Norfolk they have a battery of five guns.

The Canadian Gunboat Fleet.

[From the Montreal Commercial Advertiser.]

This swarm of hornets, destined in case of war to play an important part in the contest, consists of about 220 vessels, and is divided into four classes. The first class, of which the Flying Fish, one of the Prince of Wales's squadron, was a specimen, is composed of screw steamers of 200 feet in length, and 350 horse power, and carry two 100-pound Armstrong pivot guns, and four 42-pound Armstrong broadside guns. The pivot guns are placed one abaft the foremast and one between the funnels. These boats are very fast, and draw about nine feet when light. The crew is 100 men.

The second class are 150 feet long, 200 horse power, carry four 68-pounders, and the crew numbers 80 hands. The draft is about 7 feet.

The third class are about 100 feet long, of 60 horse power engines, armed with one 68 pounder pivot gun, and two brass 24 pounder howitzers on the broadside. This class is by far the most numerous of the flotilla, their light draft, from 4 to 6 feet, enabling them to steam into shallow creeks and inlets, while their formidable armament renders them effective against the strongest forts. The whole bulwarks are provided with movable wrought iron plates, rifle proof, and reaching about seven feet above the deck, so as to protect the men from the enemy's riflemen, in case of having to force the passage of narrow rivers defended by sharpshooters.

The fourth class is also a useful flotilla for very shallow streams and close in-shore service. It comprises vessels of about 80 feet long, the engines averaging 20-horse power, each boat carrying two 32-pounder pivot guns amidships, the crew numbering thirty-six hands, exclusive of officers. The draft of water, with stores, ammunition, provisions, and guns on board, does not exceed 3 1-3 to 4 feet.

The whole flotilla is provided with high-pressure locomotive boilers, the place necessarily devoted to the machinery rendering this expedient absolutely imperative to economise the limited arena. Yet small as the horse-power appears, the speed of the fleet of gunvessels is by no means contemptible, the slowest averaging 7 to 8 knots, and the fastest from 9 to 11½ knots.

The mortar boats, one hundred in number, are cutter-rigged, with small spars. Their tonnage averages 120 tons, and their draft of water from 4 to 5 feet. Each one is about 40 feet long and 18 broad, and armed with one 13-inch mortar, weighing, with stand, 9 tons. Some idea of the immense strength of the construction of these vessels may be formed when it is mentioned that under each discharge the mortar recoil with a pressure of 75 tons.

The whole of this flotilla could be equipped for sea in a few weeks, and their hostile presence upon the Canadian lakes would not only cover all Western Canada from attack, but render the American lake cities very unpleasant places of residence for peaceable people. All can pass up the St. Lawrence canals, and a great part of them through the Chambly into Lake Champlain.

SALT BUSINESS OF SAGINAW.—The Saginaw *Courier* estimates that 40 salt blocks of 50 kettles each will be in operation on the Saginaw river by the 1st day of July next. Those will give employment to 720 laborers, and will consume 960 cords of wood per day. The yearly manufacture will then be 582,400 barrels, and the barrels alone will cost $128,128, and the wood $131,400.

THE ROYAL YACHT.—This vessel, whose capture was recently announced, was splendidly fitted up for privateer work. She was captured in Galveston Harbor, Texas. Among the thirteen prisoners were several well known pilots. She carried one 32-pounder, which was spiked by our gallant sailors before the vessel was set on fire; a few stands of arms and the schooner's colors were brought off.

☞ According to the census statistics of 1850, it was estimated that there were no less than sixteen million hogs in the rebel States, and that about four millions are killed each winter. Now, to corn this pork, twenty-five tons of salt are needed, and this amount will be required during the next four or five weeks, which may be considered to embrace the entire winter season in the South.

☞ Gen. Sherman, who seems to have blundered since the beginning at Port Royal, ordered all the reporters out of his camp, and immediately ordered them back again. A more competent man ought to be at that post at once.

SENATOR WILMOT'S HEALTH.—A letter from Mr. Wilmot to a relative in New York, dated the 16th, says his illness is not of the serious nature that has been reported. He expects to be able to return to the Senate in a week or two.

☞ Col. Kimball of the 14th Indiana regiment, has been called to his home in Martin county, by the death of a beautiful and lovely daughter. Previous to his return he had been absent with his regiment for eight months.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* says that at the recent battle in Western Virginia, the 25th Ohio regiment "suffered a heavy loss in running away from the enemy, and over the 13th Indiana, which was doing hard fighting."

GONE INTO WINTER QUARTERS.—The steamers Detroit and Milwaukee, running from Grand Haven to Milwaukee in connection with the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, have gone into winter quarters at the former place.

CANADA.

Col. Campbell has been appointed Adjutant General for the whole Province of Canada. His appointment is commended generally by the Canada press.

—The Montreal *Herald* earnestly looks to the peaceable solution of our difficulties with Great Britain. The *Herald* says the tone of the American press looks fair and candid. It thinks that a commission of eminent lawyers, chosen by the two nations, could settle the dispute in a very brief period. To start with, there should be a disavowal on our side of any intention to insult, and on the other side to menace. The Toronto *Globe* also commends the moderation and fairness of the American press. It thinks three months will be consumed in the discussion of the difficulties before any results be reached.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN CANADA.—There is a general movement for raising volunteers in Canada. A Committee from the new volunteer corps in Montreal, paid a visit to the various mercantile establishments on Wednesday last, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to an arrangement by which the clerks in their employ shall be allowed to be absent from business three afternoons in a week, for the purposes of military drill. The *Herald* says the appeal met with a liberal response from a number of merchants. Here is a suggestive movement by our British enemies, which those who have the warm blood of freemen coursing in their veins should not hesitate to emulate. The scenes of '76 and '12 may be re-enacted.

☞ Mr. Conatty, school teacher in Kenosha, has resigned his position and is raising a company of teachers and students for the First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, now nearly filled.

For the Holidays.

GIFT BOOKS AND PICTURES!
A splendid sett of four colored Prints.
FRUITS AND FLOWERS
Magnificently shaded and true to Nature. Price $2.00. A beautiful Christmas Gift.
THE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION,
A large Engraving containing twelve Portraits of leading Military Characters. It is a picture that every one will wish to preserve till the end of time.
The above, plain......$1.50.
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One group of some
Thirty Prominent War Heroes,
14x18, at 50 Cents.
A large collection of GIFT and TOY BOOKS, than which nothing can be more appropriate for a present. For sale at the Northwestern Booksellers and News Dealer Emporium.
JOHN W. NORRIS, 102 Madison street.
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CLOAKS
At Prices from Four to Twenty Dollars
AT COST,
TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE STOCK.
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A STOCK OF SPLENDID TONE, NEW SCALE PIANOS, Made by H. Worcester, New York, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

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We take a pleasure in noticing the beautiful display of fine PICTURES AND MIRRORS In the New Store opened by MESSRS. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO., No. 124 South Clark Street, Under Fassett & Cook's. Also, 43 Lasalle street, next to the Old Democrat Office. They have a large assortment of Richly Gilt, Ebony, Rosewood and Black Walnut Photograph Frames, just suitable for Christmas or New Year Gifts, at low prices.
Parties wanting anything in their line would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Visitors welcome at all times. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO.

A $900 HALLETT & DAVIS GRAND PIANO, For sale very low, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! CLEARING SALE! GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT FANS, COMBS, HAIR NETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, Corsets, Skirts, Embroideries, AND KNIT WOOLEN GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT 78 Lake Street. Ladies are invited to call and inspect our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

A $275 LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY PIANO, For sale very low, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A complete assortment of LADIES' FURS, CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins. Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs, In great variety. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 132 Lake-st., corner of Wells.

A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, For sale at a bargain, at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—ORDER YOUR INVITATIONS, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, NOTICES, CARDS, LABELS, and BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, At Tribune Printing Office, 51 CLARK STREET.

TAX RECEIPTS, Tax Receipts, Tax Receipts, Tax Receipts. Now is your time to buy them. Will be sent to order to any part of the State by Express. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, Rich Photographic Albums, WORK CASES, TOILETTE CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, And also just received, a fine assortment of Steel, Jet, Shell, and Steel and Jet Brooches, Ear Rings, Belt Buckles, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c., and a large stock of RICH FANCY GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Also, the Largest Stock of SKATES to be found in the city. Call early, and remember we are at 138 Lake street, bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

ASH HOOPS—500 M. best quality FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, For sale low by THOMAS HALE, No. 1 North Wells street.

Oil and Lamps.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!! 200 BARRELS KIER'S BEST EXCELSIOR! JUST RECEIVED BY POPE & SLOCUM 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS! FOR SALE BY POPE & SLOCUM, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers, 122 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! GREAT WEST OIL WORKS, W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, - - - Ohio, Manufacturers and Refiners of PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL. Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE. To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrage, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As THOMAS R. WOOD & CO. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 125 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE LAFNER WALTZ! At ROOT & CADY'S, by F. R. Otto. Easy and pretty. Price 25c.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the FESTIVAL CHIMES, Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3484.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS, ELEGANT GIFTS, RICH VASES, PARIAN IMAGES, TOILET BOTTLES, Shown with pleasure and sold low by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

THE VACANT CHAIR! At ROOT & CADY'S. A new song with chorus, by Geo. F. Root. Price 25c.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of BEEF AND PORK, Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport. We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch all orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade. OFFICE, 77 KINZIE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting House, destroyed by fire, and having adopted every modern improvement, we are prepared to render lard, hog-heads, etc., with promptness and dispatch. We have adopted "Turner's Patent," which enables us to render lard, or tallow, in one half the time required by the old process, and without injuring the stock by over-cooking. We guarantee the quality of our rendered stock to be superior to any rendered in Chicago. Terms reasonable. MITCHELL & ZAHM, 77 Kinzie street.

Life Insurance.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. This Company offers more favorable terms to those desiring Life Insurance than any other Company doing business in this city. Beware of False Representations! The statement is constantly reiterated that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY does not issue policies to be paid up during life or within ten years. This is false; this Company not only does do it, but does it on terms far more advantageous to the assured than ANY OTHER COMPANY IN EXISTENCE. In fact, the plan of insurance adopted by this Company need only to be investigated to convince the most incredulous of its superior advantages. Send for the books and papers of the Company, to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., General Agents, Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 108 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2984.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN, 129 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1962.

NELLY LOST AND FOUND! AT ROOT & CADY'S. A new song, with chorus, by Henry C. Work. Price 25c.

For the Army.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles, ABLE-BODIED MEN, For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from $13 TO $21 PER MONTH. Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 43 South Clark street, under Brewster's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER LANCERS. Capt. J. A. WARE is authorized by Col. RANKIN to raise a company for this crack corps, which is raised under the auspices of the Federal Government. This is the first introduction into the American service of that FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE, Which played so important a part in some of the most fiercely fought battles of the Great Napoleon. The project is a favorite one with GENERAL McCLELLAN, and the corps will be Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped. Every man will have pistols, a sabre and a lance twelve feet long. The Governor has granted special permission to Capt. Ware to recruit in this State. Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART, To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 22 East 12th street.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE. A very fine and nearly new, three spring Express Wagon (Kiem's manufacture), very strong, and in perfect order. Can be seen at 252 and 254 East Kinzie street. Apply to J. R. WALWORTH.

Dry Goods.

And still they Come! MORE NEW GOODS. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET, Are just in receipt of the finest assortment of BALMORAL SKIRTS Yet offered in this city. BEAUTIFUL MAGENTA AND GOLD BORDERS. Received by "LAST STEAMER." THE REAL "SCOTCH" GOODS. Although "COTTON GOODS ARE UP," [illegible] as fine an assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS As are to be found in the city. Damasks, Linens, Stand Knit Table Covers IN EVERY VARIETY. HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—Always a good assortment on hand at low figures. THEY ARE NOW OFFERING FANCY DRESS SILKS At prices lower than they can be purchased At Wholesale in Eastern Markets. They manufacture CLOAKS largely and of the best material. Nothing can be more appropriate for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT Than one of their rich styles of CUSTOM-MADE CLOAKS. All they ask is a fair inspection of their goods, they are sure to suit. Call upon them and be your own judge. Don't forget 141 Lake street, (middle of the block.) STRYKER & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS JUST RECEIVED —AT— STRYKER & CO., 141......LAKE STREET...... A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS Of every variety, which for the next THIRTY DAYS they will offer at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Washington Mills Balmoral Skirts. A fine assortment just received. Also, BALMORAL HOSE to match. A beautiful assortment of EMBROIDERIES, Consisting of French Sets, both Lace and Cambric. Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Hoods, SKATING CAPS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, A fine assortment of VIENNA BROCHE SCARFS In beautiful colors. Also, Middlesex, Waterloo and Peasedale WOOL LONG SHAWLS Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders. Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Ribbons In great variety. Gents and Ladies' Underclothes, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their stock of above goods is complete. The goods are FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit all. STRYKER & CO. Have received some new styles of WINTER CLOAKS Of the latest mode. [illegible] AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAINS.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON CASH JOBBING HOUSE. PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS, Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. No. 70 Lake Street. Post Office Box 3618, Chicago, Ill.

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND General House Painters. 51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC. No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN, ZEPHYR WORSTED, BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS, HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES, SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS, Commenced Slippers and Work Cushions. WOOLEN HOSIERY, Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose. We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale dealers will do well to look at our stock of these goods. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41......LaSalle Street......

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Having the three Departments of Paper Ruling, Printing, and Binding, Combined in their Establishment, would call the attention of BUSINESS MEN to [illegible] ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE. To their superior facilities for furnishing Office or Counting-Room Goods. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing [illegible] is this day dissolved [illegible]. All indebtedness due to the firm [illegible] Halsey, who alone is authorized [illegible] liquidation [illegible]. Chicago, Dec. 17, 1861. ☞ C. F. Halsey will continue the Homœopathic Pharmacy at the old [illegible] street.

DISSOLUTION.—The [illegible] Charles W. Brown [illegible] this date. Chicago, August 27, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership [illegible] Warner, Parks & Co. [illegible] Chicago, Dec. 14th, 1861.

Special Notices.

Hernia, or Rupture, Cured [illegible]. External process, discovered by Dr. P. R. M[illegible] does not interfere with business pursuits. [illegible] Room No. 2. P. O. Box 2823.

☞ For the cheapest and best [illegible] Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc. [illegible] All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!! [illegible] SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00 [illegible]. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 463, Chicago.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by [illegible] J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES, IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT, PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, box, or express office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all reliable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]. FEMALE DISEASES, Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, [illegible]. Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. [illegible] Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Hard Rubber Trusses.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. [illegible] Post-Office Box 4398. [illegible]

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of Lloyd's Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Agents, male or female, can make [illegible]. Address J. DIXON, [illegible] Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—[illegible] Francis A. Hoffman, [illegible] of Chicago, Cook county, State of [illegible]. CHAS. H. J. MILLER.

Dry Goods.

And still they Come!

MORE NEW GOODS.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET,

Are just in receipt of the finest assortment of

BALMORAL SKIRTS

Yet offered in this city.

BEAUTIFUL MAGENTA AND GOLD BORDERS,

Received by "LAST STEAMER."

THE REAL "SCOTCH" GOODS.

Although "COTTON GOODS ARE UP," here is the place to buy them if you want. They have so fine an assortment of

STAPLE DRY GOODS

As are to be found in the city.

Damasks, Linens, Stand Knit Table Covers,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—Always a good assortment on hand at low figures.

THEY ARE NOW OFFERING

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At prices lower than they can be purchased

At Wholesale in Eastern Markets.

They manufacture CLOAKS largely and of the best material. Nothing can be more appropriate for a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Than one of their rich styles of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOAKS.

All they ask is a fair inspection of their goods, for they are sure to suit. Call upon them and be your own judge. Don't forget

141 Lake street, (middle of the block.)

STRYKER & CO.

de18-h596-2w

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

STRYKER & CO.'S

141........LAKE STREET........141

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS!

Of every variety, which for the next THIRTY DAYS they will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Washington Mills Balmoral Skirts.

A fine assortment just received. Also, BALMORAL HOSE to match. A beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Consisting of French Sets, both Lace and Cambric.

Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Hoods,

SKATING CAPS,

NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, &c.

A fine assortment of

VIENNA BROCHE SCARFS

In beautiful colors. Also,

Middlesex, Waterloo and Peacedale,

WOOL LONG SHAWLS

Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders.

Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Ribbons.

In great variety. Gents and Ladies' Underclothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their stock of the above goods is complete. The goods are entirely new, FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit all.

STRYKER & CO.

Have received some new styles of

WINTER CLOAKS

Of the latest mode. They manufacture all their garments, and at SIX HOURS' NOTICE will make any style of Cloak of their manufacture, and will keep stock complete, and they ask

AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAINS.

de9-h701-3w

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

No. 70 Lake Street.

Post Office Box 3616, Chicago, Ill. de18-h800-1m

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

General House Painters,

51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO.

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc8-1y]

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR

WORSTED,

BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,

HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,

SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,

Commenced Slippers and Ralmoral Work Cushions.

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.

We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale customers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41........LaSalle Street........

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Having the three Departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing,

and Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE

To their superior facilities for furnishing a good Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

No. 128 Lake street.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ... & KING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due to the firm is to be paid to ... Halsey, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and to make payment of all ...

Chicago, Dec. 17, 1861.

☞ C. S. Halsey will continue the business of Homeopathic Pharmacy at the old stand, ... street.

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date. T. W. BAXTER & ...

Chicago, August 22, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Warner, Parks & Co., as General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and ... is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... alone is the firm is to be paid to ... alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation and to make payment of all liabilities.

Chicago, Dec. 14th, 1861.

Special Notices.

☞ Hernia, or Rupture, Cured by a New Natural process, discovered by Dr. F. E. MINER, without interfering with business pursuits. Office at the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets, Room No. 2. P. O. Box 2333. de19-h917-1m

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Goods, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. ..., 141 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the ... from the natural when adjusted to the head. ... always the newest Paris ... All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

... THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that nearly two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

... extending to the throat and bronchial tubes, and finally the lungs. ... is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucus, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are but a few of the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in ...

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all the above symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,

Post Office Box 4629, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS.

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

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KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, ... Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

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Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

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Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others ever used, in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall, or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord. It never

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ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander ... of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on ... of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall on the 30th day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the north door of the Cook County Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment in and to the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot ..., block 38, original town of Chicago, subject to the incumbrances thereon.

CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

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England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

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Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

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Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

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N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h509-3m

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J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

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oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

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Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se21-g701-6m

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South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

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IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

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This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

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From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

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Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g263-6m[...]

Bags.

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HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

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32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

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Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

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Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

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SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

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Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

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CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,

(Successor to Wahl Bros.,)

oc26-g966-3m No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

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Practical Plumber,

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All kinds of Steam Work.

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The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.

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Safes.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

NO. 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

Contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the Week Ending Dec. 21, 1861.

FROM A FRIEND, Chicago.—30 books, lot of papers.

MRS. GURNEY, Chicago.—3 pairs socks.

FROM A LADY, Chicago.—3 pairs mittens, 1 magazine and 3 papers.

MRS. H. GRAY, Chicago.—3 sheets, 2 shirts, 2 pairs mittens.

MRS. EDWIN BLACKMAN, Chicago.—3 pairs woolen socks, 2 flannel wrappers, 1 backgammon board, 18 Nos. Yankee Notions.

MRS. SAM'L WILLIAMS, Chicago.—3 pairs socks.

O. B. HAYES, Chicago.—7 papers, 1 book.

FROM A LADY, Chicago.—6 magazines.

JOHN B. DRAKE, Tremont House, Chicago.—1 box containing 15 magazines, 7 shirts, 1 vest, 12 pairs socks, 5 pairs drawers, 3 coats, 1 flannel shirt, 2 pairs flannel do, 1 razor, 3 pairs pants, 5 cravats.

MRS. A. L. JOHNSON, Chicago.—Lot of papers and tracts.

MRS. G. W. CURD AND OTHERS, Chicago.—8 pairs socks.

MRS. P. R. CHANDLER, Chicago.—11 shirts, 3 prs drawers, 1 pillow case, 11 pairs socks, lot of old linen.

FROM A LADY, Chicago.—Package of tracts.

O. KENDALL, Chicago.—Lot of weekly papers.

FROM A LADY, Chicago.—1 comfortable, 3 pairs socks, 1 penknife, 2 lbs tobacco, 1 rubber pipe, 1 can peaches, 1 loaf bread, 1 loaf cake, 7 pies, butter and cheese, 6 lbs crackers, 25 envelopes, ½ qr paper, 1 bottle currant wine, 1 rubber blanket.

MRS. BROTHERTON, Chicago.—3 blankets, and 8 pamphlets.

WM. B. HOLBROOK, Chicago.—21 pamphlets.

MRS. EDWIN HUNT, Chicago.—1 dressing gown, table cloth, 1 old sheet, 2 pairs socks, 4 pamphlets, 3 books.

MISS JULIA R. G., Chicago.—50 cents.

MRS. TAPPAN, Chicago.—3 shirts, 5 prs socks.

J. C. WOOLEY, Chicago.—28 pamphlets, 5 books.

SOLDIERS' AID FESTIVAL, Chicago.—11 prs socks, 3 pillow cases, 1 handkerchief, 10 rolls bandages, large lot of old linen, 1 doz shirts, 1 pr woolen drawers, 2 prs slippers, 2 needle books, 6 towels, 6 linen sheets, 1 bottle spirits nitre, 1 bottle sulph morphine, 2 pieces soap, 1 bottle sulph. quinine, 1 box salve, 1 package books, 4 pamphlets, 2 cans peaches, 3 cans tomatoes, 5 bowls jelly, 5 small pots jelly, 1 pot apple jelly, 3 glass pots jelly, 1 large pot raspberry jam, 1 bottle brandy, 1 bowl grape jam, 2 glass jars pickles, bottle currant wine, 2 bottles peaches, 1 bottle raspberry wine, bottle pickles, 1 India rubber air pillow, 1 bottle essence ginger, package dried elderberries, 3 pillow cases, 1 quilt, 1 package cocoa shells, 1 paper corn starch, 2 cans tomatoes, 1 can peaches.

CITIZENS OF BLOOMINGTON, McLean county, Ill.—1 box containing 6 comforts, 10 shirts, 14 flannel shirts, 23 pairs drawers, 7 pillows, 9 pillow cases, 14 pillow cases, bandages, lot of lint, 1 quilt.

LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Geneseo.—1 box containing 7 magazines, 5 comfortables, 6 pillows, 6 sheets, 4 prs drawers, 6 shirts, 9 pillow cases, 6 bags, 18 towels, 4 bed ticks, 6 double gowns, 8 prs socks.

LADIES OF SOMONAUK CONGREGATION, Ill.—1 box containing 20 pillows, 24 prs pillow cases, 17 sheets, 33 blankets, 5 quilts, 5 comforts, 26 towels, 1 dressing gown, 6 prs drawers, 16 shirts, 12 prs socks, 1 paper batting, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 pin cushions, 1 sponge, 3 pieces castile soap, 1 spool thread, 1 skein thread, 1 box buttons, envelopes, 1 bottle citron preserve, 1 bottle cucumber pickles.

LADIES OF AVON, Fulton Co., Ill.—1 box containing 8 comfortables, 2 double gowns, 4 flannel shirts, 1 pr mittens, 9 pillows with cases, 4 bed ticks, 7 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 4 sheets, 8 pillow cases, 11 towels, 10 prs socks, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr overalls, 1 flannel jacket, roll batting, 2 sacks dried blackberries, bandages, 1 flannel shirt, 2 cans dried blackberries.

LADIES OF WATERLOO, De Kalb Co., Ind.—2 boxes containing 53 towels, 6 prs socks, 33 pillows, 16 wool blankets, 18 lbs dried apples, dried berries, 14 cushions, 5 comforters, dried grapes, 1 pr mittens, 3 quilts, lint, dried currants, 1 can peaches, 2 jars blackberries, 1 coverlid, 1 book, 13 magazines, 10 rolls bandages, 1 undershirt, 11 cushions, 14 prs socks, 51 pillows, 51 pillow cases, 3 comforts, 2 quilts, 11 towels, 1 pr mittens, 1 under shirt, 5 blankets, 5 rolls bandages, 2 rolls old cloth, 1 sheet, 2 prs drawers, 1 bush dried apples.

LADIES SANITARY COMMISSION, Marengo, McHenry county, Ill.—1 box containing 6 comfortables, 1 quilt, 14 pairs pillow cases, 11 sheets, 12 pairs drawers, 10 shirts, 3 towels, 2 pairs socks, 3 ticks, 2 large cushions, 16 pillows, 1 roll linen and cotton cloth.

AMBOY RELIEF CIRCLE, Amboy.—1 box containing 24 pillows, 14 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 8 pairs socks, 16 comfortables, lot of pads, 4 sheets, 1 towel, 7 pairs slippers, 8 pairs pillow cases.

LADIES OF NEWTON, Whiteside county, Ill.—3 boxes containing 20 pillows, 8 comforts, 1 wool blanket, 12 sheets, 8 bed ticks, 15 towels, 6 bed gowns, 5 shirts, 6 pairs socks, 12 lbs dried fruit, 23 nos. magazines, 1 roll bandages, 23 pillow cases, rolls of thread, buttons, etc., 10 pillows, 5 comforts, 6 sheets, 3 bed ticks, 8 towels, 3 bed gowns, 15 shirts, 13 pairs socks, 9 tin plates, 8 lbs dried fruit, 23 nos. magazines, 1 can peaches, 1 roll bandages, 12 pillow cases, roll buttons, thread and needles.

SOLDIERS RELIEF SOCIETY, Trivoli, Peoria county, Ill.—1 box containing 9 comfortables, 3 pillows, 7 pairs slippers, 1 pair mittens, 9 pairs socks, 7 flannel shirts, 4 shirts, 5 prs drawers, 9 pillow cases, 11 handkerchiefs, 6 rolls bandages, 12 pillow cases, 5 sheets, 2 ... ticks, 1 blanket.

LADIES AID SOCIETY, Big Foot, McHenry county, Ill.—1 box containing 14 pillows, 9 comforts, 2 quilts, 4 ticks, 10 cushions, 10 pairs pillow cases, 1 pair sheets, 3 double gowns, 2 pairs drawers, 6 wrappers, 4 pairs socks, 4 old shirts, 1 pair slippers, 1 towel, 1 blanket, 47 lbs dried fruit.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Macomb, Ill.—1 box containing 6 comfortables, 2 pairs pillows, 2 bed ticks, 10 sheets, 5 pillow cases, 1 dozen towels, 7 handkerchiefs, 3 shirts, 4 shirts, 7 pairs socks, 7 flannel shirts, 2 pairs mittens, 6 pairs drawers, bandages.

LADIES OF BOSTON, Ionia County, Mich.—1 box containing 2 parcels dried raspberries, 20 pairs socks, 6 quilts, 3 parcels dried currants, 3 parcels dried apples, 2 parcels cranberries, 34 pillows, 5 blankets, 2 parcels dried fruit, 4 bed cowns, 2 towels, 1 parcel dried plums, 2 pairs drawers, 7 pounds peaches.

LADIES OF McHENRY, Ill.—1 box containing 17 towels, 9 quilts, 11 pillows, with cases, 5 bed ticks, 9 pairs drawers, 9 wrappers, 1 sheet, bandages, 14 pairs socks, soap, 14 magazines, 1 package rice flour.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF CIRCLE, Asbury, Ill.—Box 4, containing 11 comfortables, 18 pillows, with cases, 15 shirts, 15 pairs drawers, 21 sheets, 6 towels, 8 pairs socks, 7 pairs pillow cases, 19 bed sacks.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Bruce, Ill.—1 box containing 20 pillows, 16 pairs pillow cases, 5 blankets, 7 pairs drawers, 3 undershirts, 4 shirts, 3 sheets, 6 pairs socks, 2 towels, 1 handkerchief, 2 comforts, 2 rolls bandages.

LADIES OF SPRING PRAIRIE, Wis.—1 box containing 14 pillows, 17 pillow cases, 9 sheets, 4 quilts, 2 blankets, 9 shirts, 7 towels, 6 pairs socks, bandages and lint, varieties, 2 sacks dried fruit, 3 small cheeses, 1 firkin of butter, 1 sack dried fruit.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Lyndon, Ill.—1 box containing 29 pairs pillow cases, 17 towels, 31 sheets, 11 comfortables, 9 blue woolen shirts, 3 flannel shirts, 8 pairs flannel drawers, 1 woolen blanket, 2 pairs drawers, 4 old shirts, 29 pillows, 7 pairs socks, 2 shirts, 3 double gowns, 1 hickory shirt, 9 sacks dried fruit, 1 quilt, 4 rolls bandages, 4 pairs socks, thread, buttons, yarn, etc.

LADIES OF SOUTH HAVEN, Mich.—1 box containing 6 comfortables, 6 flannel shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 7 pairs socks, 5 bundles dried fruit, 1 dressing gown, 1 bundle old cotton.

LADIES OF SANTA ANNA, Ill.—1 box containing 4 comfortables, 9 quilts, 11 sheets, 23 pillow cases, 9 pillows, 3 shirts, 12 towels, 6 flannel shirts, 8 pairs socks, 8 pairs flannel drawers, 2 bundles cloth, 1 volume Harper's Magazine.

BETSEY MACOMBER, New Paris, Ind.—1 box containing 10 lbs dried apples, 2 blankets, 3 pillows, 8 pairs socks, 1 pair drawers, 7 pairs pillow cases, 1 shirt, 13 cushions, roll of bandages.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY, Monmouth, Ill.—1 box containing 9 comforters, lot of tracts, 10 shirts, 9 pillows, 8 cushions, 11 towels, 9 shirts, 9 woolen shirts, 2 flannel shirts, 5 bed sacks, 8 sheets, $1.00 worth of tea, 17 pillow cases, 1 yard flannel, 1 lb castile soap.

LADIES OF ADRIAN, Mich.—1 box containing 10 flannel underskirts, 18 pairs socks, 10 towels, 4 pairs mittens, 9 bed sacks, 12 sheets, 3 pillows, 2 blankets, 2 quilts, 12 shirts, dried apples and peaches.

MRS. C. D. ROBINSON, Blue Island, Ill.—8 copies life John C. Fremont, 1 copy life James Buchanan, 37 copies Illustrated News, 4 nos. magazines.

MRS. M. CLARKSON, Blue Island, Ill.—14 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Earlville, Ill.—1 box containing 6 comforts, 13 pillows, 1 bed tick, 2 dressing gowns, 5 pairs socks, 7 pairs flannel drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 6 shirts, 23 pillow cases, 2 skeins yarn, 2 old sheets, roll of old linen and cotton bandages.

LADIES OF JERICHO, Ill.—1 box containing 1 dressing gown, 3 quilts, 3 comforts, 4 pillows, 4 pillow cases, 7 pads, 4 cushions, 1 roll cotton, 2 sheets, 6 pairs flannel drawers, 5 flannel wrappers, 3 shirts, 2 towels, 1 sack dried apples, 2 sacks dried currants, 1 sack dried plums, 4 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Tennessee, Ill.—1 box containing 7 comforts, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 12 flannel bed gowns, 7 pairs socks, 2 old shirts, lot of bandages, lot of papers, 11 lbs dried apples, 7 pillows, 7 pillow cases, 20 magazines.

LADIES OF SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PRAIRIEVILLE, Mich.—1 box containing 17 pairs drawers, 27 shirts, 7 wrappers, 15 quilts, 1 long cushion, 2 towels, 18 pillow slips, 11 pairs socks, 1 sack dried fruit, 19 cushions, 11 sheets, 12 pillows, 3 blankets, 36 bandages with lint, 19 bandages.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Cassopolis, Mich.—1 box containing 17 pillows, 17 pillow cases, 9 pairs drawers, 12 shirts, lot of yeast cakes, 4 blankets, 2 flannel sheets, 1 quilt, 3 napkins, 1 can jam, 1 can dried cherries, 1 bottle currant wine, 4 pairs socks, 3 sheets, 2 pillow cases, 2 parcels dried apples, 2 parcels dried currants, 1 handkerchief, lint and bandages.

LADIES OF ZION CHAPEL, Lafayette Co., Wis.—1 box containing 4 quilts, 3 blankets, 1 comfort, 12 pillows, 18 pillow cases, 1 cushion, 3 sheets, 8 pairs socks, 4 shirts, 9 books, 1 Bible, pencil holders, stamps, paper and envelopes, 2 combs, castile soap, 7 Nos. Repositories, 1 pair drawers, bundle of rags, 5 towels, 18 lbs butter.

MRS. WM. TREGEA, Mineral Point, Wis.—1 cask containing 5 gallons currant wine.

LADIES OF MEEKER'S GROVE, Wis.—1 sack containing 4 comfortables, 9 pillows, 5 shirts, 1 under shirt, 2 pairs drawers, 1 handkerchief, 1 towel, 4 pairs socks, 1 flannel shirt, bandages.

LADIES OF OXFORD.—1 box containing 36 lbs dried apples, 6 quilts, 1 can tomatoes, 10 pillows, 8 wool pads, 300 yards bandages, 3½ lbs grapes, 2 comfortables, 1 blanket, 9 pillow cases, 2 pairs socks.

SOLDIERS RELIEF CIRCLE, Spafford, Wis.—1 box containing 7 comfortables, 7 pillows, 1 package dried fruit, 2 packages reading matter, 5 lbs butter, 3 sheets, 2 cushions, and 4 cases, 3 roller towels, 6 bleached towels, 9 pairs drawers, 8 shirts, 1 pair blankets, 19 pillow cases, 9 pairs socks, 7 pin cushions, 1 wrapper.

FRANKLIN B. WALLIN, Newark, Mich.—1 box, containing 18 cotton shirts, 18 sheets, 18 sick shirts 2 pillows, 40 pillow cases, 2 blankets, 3 pairs flannel drawers.

LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Platteville, Wis.—2 boxes containing 3 comfortables, 1 double gown, 3 flannel shirts, 28 prs socks, 7 towels, 1 roll cotton rags, 18 magazines, 3 comforters, 2 quilts, 5 pillows, 5 pillow cases, 3 cushions, 6 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 9 gowns, 9 night shirts, 1 under shirt, 5 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 3 boxes salve, 1 roll rags, 1 roll lint, 1 paper dried raspberries.

LADIES OF JEFFERSON, Wis.—1 box containing 4 comforters, 4 dressing gowns, 4 flannel shirts, 8 prs drawers, 3 bed sacks, 9 prs socks, ½ ream paper, gross of pens, corn starch, chocolate, 3 lbs castile soap, 7 sponges, 125 envelopes, 1 dozen of pencils, 6 pen holders, 3 pocket combs, 1 box fine combs, 1 box pants buttons, 3 papers of pins, 3 rolls of tape, 2 prs scissors, 3 papers needles, 6 spools of thread, ½ doz spoons, rags, lot of books, 1 lb black tea, 1 lb Irish moss, 6 lbs rice, ½ ... sago, 1 lb slippery elm, 4 pillows, 19 sheets, 12 pillow cases, 11 handkerchiefs, lot dried peaches, 29 towels, 19 pin cushions.

LADIES OF FORT RIPLEY, Minn.—1 box containing 4 undershirts, 3 pairs drawers, 5 cushions, 2 pairs socks, 1 comfortable, 2 pillow cases, 3 pillows, 1 sheet, 1 shirt, 1 woolen shirt, cotton bandages.

LADIES OF ELIZABETH, Ills.—3 boxes containing 21 comfortables, 4 blankets, 12 sheets, 4 bed gowns, 22 pairs flannel drawers, 19 flannel shirts, 15 pillows, 13 pillow cases, 24 pads, 1 shirt, 6 towels, 26 pairs socks, 1 bed tick, 1 quilt, 1 bundle rags, 1 pair gloves.

LADIES OF BEAVER DAM, Wis.—1 box containing 53 yards bleached muslin, 7¼ yds factory cloth, 16 prs socks, 4 double gowns, 18 shirts, 6 prs drawers, 1 bag of nuts, 35 pillow cases, 1 book, 6 comfortables, 15 pillows, 17 towels, 7 bags dried fruit, 20 sheets, 4 cups, 4 combs, 2 brushes, 3 Bibles, pens, paper, ink and envelopes, 1 ball stocking yarn, 8 blankets, 2 yds bed ticking, 2 quilts, 1 bar fine soap, 5 lbs rice, 1 cushion, 5 papers of corn starch. One box containing 8 pillows, 8 sheets, 9 towels, 28 pillow cases, 2 prs socks, 3 flannel drawers, 1 box containing 12 bundles rags, 5 comfortables, 3 pillows, 3 pairs socks, 2 pillow cases, 2 prs drawers, 5 shirts, 1 woolen shirt, 2 bed sacks, 1 bar castile soap, 2 cans apple jelly, 1 bag dried berries, 1 bag dried apples, 1 box containing 8 quilts, 3 cushions, 4 sheets, 1 blanket, 1 box containing 5 pillows, 4 pillow cases, 3 sheets, 6 comforts, 1 box containing 9 flannel bed gowns, 6 quilts, 1 double gown, 9 pillows, 18 pillows, 7 woolen shirts, 1 pair socks, 1 pair drawers. 1 box containing 10 pillows, 20 pillow cases, 9 towels, 9 sheets, 2 pairs socks, 3 pairs flannel drawers.

LADIES OF HIGH FOREST, Minn.—1 box containing 4 comfortables, 4 pillows, 8 pillow-cases, 4 pairs socks, 16 linen towels, 1 cushion, 1 lot of books and tracts, 1 paper of corn starch.

LADIES OF ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill.—1 box containing 12 pillows, 9 quilts, 6 blankets, 7 pairs drawers, 7 under shirts, 28 pairs socks, 10 comfortables.

LADIES' VOLUNTEER AID SOCIETY, Granville, Ill.—1 box containing 53 lbs dried apples, 5½ lbs dried fruit, 1 lb corn starch, 4 lbs farina, ½ lb tea, 8 lbs white sugar, ½ lb sage, 1 quart cherries, 2 quarts tomatoes, 5 quarts currant jelly, 1 quart apple jelly, 10 comfortables, 19 pillows, 1 quilt, 16 pillow cases, 15 pairs socks, 8 pairs flannel drawers, 4 pairs muslin drawers, 7 flannel shirts, 6 towels, 4 sheets, lot of lint, 11 magazines, 1 box horn buttons, 5 doz shirt buttons, thread, bundle rags.

LADIES OF JEFFERSON CORNERS, Ill.—1 box containing 6 comfortables, 3 bed gowns, 6 cushions, 5 wrappers, 4 prs drawers, 3 sheets, bandages and lint, 3 shirts, 5 pillows, 9 prs socks, 1 towel, 2 quilts, 2 pillow cases.

LADIES OF AMITY, Ill.—1 box containing 4 comfortables, 4 sheets, 2 bed-ticks, 6 prs drawers, 3 flannel shirts, 6 old shirts, 2 pillows with cases, dried apples, 5 pads, 2 pin-cushions and pins, 7 towels, 3 bundles of clothes, lot of buttons, and spools of thread.

LADIES OF MILBURN, Ill.—1 box containing 1 comfortable, 4 quilts, 15 pillows, 2 blankets, 5 sheets, 1 cushion, 11 pr drawers, 6 shirts, 7 prs socks, 5 handkerchiefs, 1 bag oatmeal, 1 quilt, 3 shirts, 6 prs socks, 5 prs mittens.

LADIES OF NEWKIRK, Wis.—1 box containing 11 comfortables, 21 flannel shirts, 14 prs socks, 14 pillows, 14 pillow-cases, 6 prs drawers, 2 rolls bandages.

LADIES OF THORNTON STATION, Ill.—1 box containing 12 pillow cases, 8 pillows, 3 pairs sheets, 10 pairs socks, 6 pairs drawers, 8 shirts, 4 pairs of cotton shirts, 7 comfortables, 4 wrappers, 1 tick, lot of papers, 7 towels, 5 rolls linen, 1 lot of lint.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF CIRCLE, North Kingston, Ill.—1 box containing 22 pounds dried apples, 12 lbs dried currants, 2 bed ticks, 6 pairs sheets, 6 handkerchiefs, 7 pin cushions, 12 pillows, 29 rolls bandages, 6 cushions, 5 quilts, 7 shirts, 9 pairs pillow cases, 5 pairs drawers, 3 under shirts, 7 pairs stockings, 5 towels, 3 spools thread, 2 rolls tape, 12 magazines, paper and envelopes, card of buttons, bottle currant wine.

LOYAL LADIES AID SOCIETY, Glen Haven, Wis.—1 box containing 11 sheets, 9 pairs pillow cases, 15 towels, 9 handkerchiefs, 1 flannel shirt, 21 pairs socks, 6 shirts, 3 blankets, 8 quilts, 6 pairs flannel drawers, 14 flannel shirts, 8 wrappers, 11 rolls bandages, 5 lbs arrow root, 5 lbs corn starch, 1 lb Irish moss.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY, Sugar Tree Grove, Ill.—1 box containing 9 comforters, lot of tracts, 12 prs drawers, 9 prs socks, 9 pillows, 8 cushions, 11 towels, 10 shirts, 11 flannel shirts, 5 bed sacks, 8 sheets, 17 pillow cases, yd flannel, 1 lb castile soap, $1 of tea, $1 of sugar, 50 cts of sage, 50 cts of rice, 50 cts corn starch, 1 sponge, 22 lbs dried apples, 1 can blackberries, 10 split cloths, rags and bandages, 3 pillows, 12 lbs dried apples.

LADIES PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF REEDSBURG, Wis.—1 box containing 46 feather pillows, 4 sheets, 12 towels, 28 towels and napkins, 4 boxes lint, 116 yds bandages, 1 comfortable, 1 wrapper, 2 bags dried blackberries, 1 bag dried plums, 1 cushion, 1 jar strawberry jam, 1 illustrated book.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Plover, Wis.—1 box containing 30 quarts berries, dried in sugar—9 blankets, 30 quarts berries, dried plain, 1 pair mittens, 1 straw tick, 18 teaspoons, 6 table spoons, 5 tea cups, 2 quilts, 2 tumblers, 1 sett checkers, 1 sett chessmen and board, 20 pairs socks, 14 towels, 4 rolls bandages, 6 pounds butter, 14 books, 7 old shirts, 25 envelopes, ¼ quire paper, 1 tin dipper, 1 roll flannel, 2 comfortables, 2 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 2 cushions, 1 barrel cranberries.

LADIES LOCAL UNION, Berlin City, Wis.—1 box containing 12 bed ticks, 6 comfortables, 3 quilts, 1 blanket, 8 pillows, 1 cushion, 25 pillow cases, 8 sheets, 5 towels, 1 pair pants, 15 pairs drawers, 25 shirts, 28 pairs socks, bowls, compresses, 2 papers pins, 6 bottles currant wine, books, 3 packages dried currants, 1 package dried apples, 1 package dried whortleberries, 1 package dried gooseberries, 1 package dried plums, 1 package dried corn, half bushel cranberries, bottle fresh currants, can fresh tomatoes, magazines, thread and cotton.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Dover, Ill.—2 boxes, containing 4 comfortables, 2 bed quilts, 5 pillows, 5 small pillows, 12 rolls bandages, 6 pairs socks, 1 gown, 9 shirts, 2 pairs drawers, 1 bag dried apples, 2 bags dried currants, 13 towels, 6 pillow cases, 1 gown, 5 shirts, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 small pillows, 4 napkins, rolls of linen, magazines, etc.

SEWING CIRCLE, CLIFTON, ILL.—2 barrels containing 20 cushions, 4 papers of farina, 4 papers magnesia, 4 papers corn starch, 3 pillows, 9 comfortables, 4 blankets, 1 bundle of old linen, 2 bags tapioca, 2 bundles old cotton, 1 pair mittens, 6 pairs socks, 13 night-shirts, 1 bundle bandages, 2 pillow cases, 3 under shirts, 1 wrapper, 2 under shirts, 1 wrapper, lot of pamphlets, 1 comforter.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Broadwell, Ill.—1 box containing 18 pillows, 28 pairs socks, 13 pairs drawers, 9 blankets, 11 towels, 18 shirts, 4 comforts, 23 pillow cases, 5 bed quilts, 4 blankets, 4 wrappers.

LOYAL WOMEN OF WOODLAND, Wis.—1 box containing 19 pillows, 3 sheets, 8 pairs drawers, 5 undershirts, 6 double gowns, 9 quilts, 4 papers of pins, 100 envelopes, 3 doz pens and holders, ½ doz pencils, 8 coarse combs, 18 fine combs, 1 box pin cushions, pins and needles, 112 bandages, ½ lb linen thread, 14 pairs socks, 21 towels, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 lb tea, 1 bag of lint.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Burritt, Winnebago Co., Ill.—1 box containing 9 sheets, 19 cushions, 10 towels, 5 pairs socks, 3 handkerchiefs, 9 comfortables, 10 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 7 flannel shirts, 7 pairs flannel drawers, 3 shirts, 2 blankets, 2 double gowns, 1 bottle ex. lemon, 1 lb corn starch, 1 lb farina, 3 lbs sago, lot of corn, 14 rolls bandages, 4 rolls rags, 3 pairs slippers, currants, etc.

LADIES OF NEWTON, Calhoun Co., Mich.—1 box containing 17 comfortables, 9 shirts, 5 pairs drawers, 4 shirts, 9 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 2 bottles wine, 1 can dried fruit, 1 can cranberries, 1 parcel old cotton, 2 parcels dried fruit.

LADIES OF UNION GROVE, Wis.—1 box containing 8 comfortables, 17½ pounds dried fruit, 12 undershirts, 6 pairs drawers, 5 pairs socks, 2 double gowns, 11 towels, 2¼ pounds castile soap, 6 skeins black thread, 6 papers pins, 3 papers needles, 2 books.

LADIES AID SOCIETY, Lynnville, Morgan county, Ill.—1 box containing 10 quilts, 3 blankets, 15 pillows, 20 pairs socks, 6 sheets, 13 shirts, 4 flannel shirts, 3 pairs drawers, linen and cotton cloths for bandages.

LADIES OF DELLONA, Sauk county, Wis.—1 box containing 8 quilts, 1 wool coat, pillows, cushions and sheets, 1 bottle currant wine, 1 towel, lot of berries, lint, 1 bottle blackberry wine, bandages, 4 pairs socks, paper, envelopes, etc., needles and thread, tobacco, 1 fine comb.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Peru, Ill.—1 box containing 21 comfortables, 39 sheets, 14 pillows, 61 pillow cases, 64 towels, 36 flannel drawers, 12 undershirts, 21 shirts, 14 dressing gowns, 39 pairs socks, 60 handkerchiefs, 5 bats cotton, 10 balls woolen yarn, buttons, 12 papers pins, bandages, 23 small needle books, compresses, bundle soft rags, pictorial papers, 210 magazines.

AID SOCIETY, Blandinsville, Ill.—1 box containing 1 coverlid, 6 comforters, 3 quilts, 6 sheets, 3 blankets, 15 pillows, 27 pillow cases, 15 towels, 7 pairs drawers, 9 pairs socks, bandages and lint, ½ gross paper, 2 cups jelly, 1 can tomatoes, yeast cakes, 25 pounds dried apples, 1 large cushions, books and papers.

LADIES OF GENESEE, Wis.—1 box containing 4 mattresses, 1 jug currant wine, 1 jar jelly, 13 books, 5 rolls cotton, 7 pairs socks, 1 Bible, 10 pillows, 5 flannel shirts, 8 pairs drawers, 9 comforts, 11 towels, 2 parcels fruit, 1 ball yarn, bundle paper, lot of books, 8 blankets, 1 cushion, 20 pillow cases, 2 rolls lint, 11 cups and saucers, 1 can currants, 3 jars butter, 3 sheets.

LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—1 box containing 29 pr drawers, 3 pillows, 9 flannel shirts, 4 shirts, 1 double gown, 4 pillow cases, 2 prs pillow cases, 1 can blackberries, 3½ lbs arrow root, 25 prs socks, 2 lbs dried currants, 1 blanket, 1 comforter, 9 towels, books and pamphlets.

LADIES OF BENTON, Wis.—1 box containing 10 comfortables, 6 cushions, 9 prs slippers, 7 prs drawers, 6 flannel shirts, 1 shirt, 8 wrappers, 1 doz towels, 1 box of pins, needles, etc., 13 prs socks, bandages, thimbles, thread and tape.

LADIES OF MONROE, Ogle Co., Ill.—1 box containing 7 comfortables, 2 blankets, 11 sheets, 6 pillows, 1 pad, 10 pillow cases, 2 bolster cases, 1 bed tick, 13 towels, 8 prs drawers, 4 under shirts, 15 prs socks, 2 prs mittens, 4 handkerchiefs, 20 lbs butter, 2 Bibles, 1 prs mittens, 10 testaments, 1 book, newspapers, etc.

LADIES OF SYCAMORE.—1 box containing 13 pillows, 8 prs pillow cases, 2 blankets, 7 comforts, 2 towels, 15 prs socks, 1 flannel wrapper, 2 bags dried apples, 14 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 9 sheets, 2 pillows with cases, 1 handkerchief, 2 dressing gowns, bandages.

LADIES OF GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—1 box, containing 29 pairs socks, 30 pillow cases, 11 comforts, 7 gowns, 8 towels, 2 packages dried fruits, 3 wrappers, 21 pillows, 1 jar jelly, 1 bundle of old linen, 9 pairs slippers, 1 blanket, 4 cushions, 1 pair socks, bandages, compresses.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Onarga, Ill.—1 box, containing 5 comfortables, 2 quilts, 5 blankets, 9 sheets, 16 pairs pillow cases, 12 pillows, 5 small pillows, 20 towels, 8 shirts, 8 pairs drawers, 1 dressing gown, 4 pairs socks, 1 roll linen, 2 rolls cotton, bandages, package lint, 1 blanket, 1 pin cushion, 3 bars soap, 1 cake soap, 1 bundle magazines, etc., 1 jar apple butter, 6 lbs dried apples, 1 quart grapes, ½ lb tea, lot yeast cakes; 1 box, containing 3 quilts, 8 pillows, 1 bag dried apples, 2 pillow cases, 3 bundles rags, 14 napkins, 1 bundle lint, 3 shirts, 6 towels, 1 pair slippers, 1 pair socks, 2 bundles linen.

LADIES SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Ann Arbor, Mich.—1 box containing 16 flannel shirts, 6 wool shirts, 26 pairs flannel drawers, 6 pairs wool drawers, 7 bed gowns, 4 double gowns, 8 pairs slippers, 42 pairs socks, 3 pairs mittens, 3 eye shades, 3 night caps, 15 pillows, 18 pillow cases, 15 sheets, 7 bed sacks, 8 wool blankets, 15 comforts, 4 housewives, package of bandages, 1 box of fine combs, pieces of old linen, books, magazines and papers, 1 bowl, 26 lbs dried apples, 2 jars currant jelly, dried currants, 2 jars apple jelly, 1 jug currant vinegar, 1 jar strawberries, 3 cans dried fruit, 1 jar quince jelly, 1 jug tomatoes, 1 jar raspberry jam, 17 towels.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Arlington, Bureau Co., Ill.—1 box containing 11 bed ticks, 12 night shirts, 4 hair pillows, 24 towels, 12 pillows, 12 comfortables, 12 sheets, 14 prs drawers, 8 pillow ticks, 24 handkerchiefs, 4 prs socks, lot of papers.

LADIES OF HENNEPIN, Ill.—1 box containing 14 comforters, 11 sheets, 9 pillows, 32 pillow cases, 1 coverlid, 10 packages bandages, 4 flannel shirts, 9 prs drawers, 1 pr socks, 1 bx farina, 2 packages nutmegs, lot of papers, 1 bundle tape, 7 towels, bundle lint, can of preserves, 1 large lot of pamphlets.

STARK CO. SOLDIERS' RELIEF CIRCLE.—1 box containing 11 comfortables, 1 bed tick, 12 pillows, 9 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 2 shirts, 2 prs socks, 1 pr drawers, lot of papers, 1 bottle wine, 1 can dried currants, 5 books, yeast cakes, 17 magazines, 1 towel.

LADIES OF MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.—2 boxes containing 35 sheets, 35 pillow cases, 24 towels, 3 pairs drawers, 25 shirts, 2 linen coats, 6 quilts, 10 pillows, lint and bandages, 30 magazines, 5 quilts, 2 blankets, 23 pillows, 3 pairs drawers, 14 towels, 29 pillow cases, 6 shirts, 3 sheets, 19 needle books, 9 pin balls, 2 linen coats, dried currants, 2 flannel shirts, 3 pairs drawers.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, LA PORTE, Ind.—1 box containing 5 comfortables, 6 bottles of wine, 1 bottle blackberry jam, old linen, roll old cloth, 2 small blankets, 26 pillows, 52 pillow cases, 6 shirts, 8 prs drawers, 9 prs slippers, 1 pr moccasins, 13 flannel shirts, 24 hair cushions.

WAUPACA Co., Wis.—1 box containing 1 mattrass, 12 pillows, 5 tea cups, 2 mugs, 1 basin, 1 cup, 1 quilt, 4 comfortables, 1 sheet, 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 3 linen coats, 7 towels, 3 pkgs books, tracts and newspapers, 1 lot of lint, needles and 4 combs, lot of pins, Irish moss, compresses, roll of linen, 68 bandages, 3 prs socks, 2 boxes cranberries, 6 rolls rags, black thread, 4 bags dried fruit, 2 spools cotton.

LADIES OF GENEVA P. O., Lenawee Co., Mich.—2 boxes containing 19 quilts and blankets, 31 pillows, 42 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 3 pairs drawers, 6 shirts, 2 old shirts, 5 bottles wine, 3 cans jelly, 3½ lbs dried apples, 12 lbs currants and whortleberries, gooseberries and cherries, 6 towels, 2 night caps, 13 pairs socks, old linen, 9 cushions, 3 quilts, 13 sheets, 2 old shirts, 44½ lbs dried apples, 4 towels, 34 magazines and papers, 4 pin-cushions, 4 pillow cases, old linen.

LADIES OF SOMONAUK, Ill.—1 box containing 3 comforters, 3 quilts, 4 blankets, 5 sheets, 5 pillows, 15 pillow cases, 6 towels, 4 shirts, 2 dressing gowns, 6 old shirts, 4 flannel shirts, jar of jelly, 11 pairs flannel drawers, 6 pairs socks, 36 rolls bandages, 4 bundles rags, 1 bag of lint, lot of papers, 34 pamphlets and tracts, 9 pounds dried peaches, 5 pounds dried currants.

LADIES OF WETHERSFIELD, Henry Co. Ill.—1 box containing 8 comfortables, 4 pads, 1 blanket, 1 flannel shirt, 6 pillows, 4 shirts, 48 rolls bandages, 1 roll linen cloth, 4 prs flannel drawers, 1 paper pins, 11 towels, 1 bar castile soap, 11 prs pillow cases, 6 handkerchiefs, 3 flannel shirts, 10 linen sheets, 7 pairs socks, 1 sponge, 5 pincushions, 12 magazines, cotton cloth, lint, bandages, sage, 1 undershirt.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREBUSY, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2882. fe181-1y

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.

oc23-g364-3m K. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK, and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no23-h881-6o]'61] B. BROS.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from

58 and 60 Lake Street

To 38 LAKE STREET, (Same Block.)

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15'61-1y

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

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Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no2'61-h35-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se'61

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,600 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
500 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
23,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
25 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,000 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,300 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g873-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in New England and from the Eastern markets, consisting of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

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As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
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"WHEELING" NAILS.	

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

[ap1'61-1y]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our fall lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-1y

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G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers.

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

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NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. HALLAM, Post Office Box 2341.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

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MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3868. jeil'61-1y

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Emporium of Photographic Art.

FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

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The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

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BEST PICTURES,

Unsurpassed by any in the Country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ADVICE TO SITTERS:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures

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To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all. no13-h362-[...]

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Educational.

THE UNIVERSITY

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LAKE FOREST!

The WINTER TERM of the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments of Lind University will commence on Monday, January 6th, and close April 9th, 1862.

PROF. S. F. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department, and REV. WM. C. DICKINSON, A. M., Professor of Languages.

REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY, REV. R. M. PATTERSON, D. D., REV. ARTHUR SWAZY, H. M. THOMPSON, Esq., and H. E. SEELYE, Esq., Committee of Instruction.

PETER PAGE, Sec'y.

Lake Forest, Dec. 23d, 1861. de24-h11-2t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED MUSIC ROOMS

No. 142 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,)

For the purpose of giving

Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.

ALSO, CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.

The Rooms are furnished with first-class instruments, a choice

LIBRARY OF MUSIC,

And everything requisite for pupils in either of the above branches.

E. A. PAYNE,

de17-h866-1w E. R. PROHOCK.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any additional information on application by mail or otherwise.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, December, 1861. de20-h945-1m

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $3.75 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $2.50 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 240 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

☞ Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt. Office and Yard

de24-h11] South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

☞ Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery. de14-h829-1m

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h168-2m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h168-2m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

Removal.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c.,

At No. 50 State street.

Customers will please note the change of location.

Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1861. H. P. STANLEY.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—Deck Plank 3x5, from St. Clair River, about eight thousand feet, FOR SALE. Also, eighteen feet stock twelve inch boards, and a good assortment of Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles. A. FOSTER & CO.

de21-h805-1w West end Twelfth street Bridge.

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC BOOK.

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oc3-g771-3m

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GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

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GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, Trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows (Sundays excepted): 11:45 A. M. and 9:45 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 9:45 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M., for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points; 5:30 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

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CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:30 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:20 A. M.

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1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Cars, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

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GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:55 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:30 A. M., Albany 4:15 P. M., New York 9:45 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 5:30 P. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:30 A. M. Fast Express, 9:30 P. M. Night Mail.

☞ 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows:

9:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 4:35 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

no3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

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AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

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The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 1 Washington-st., Boston; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore; and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted); Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted). Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10:30 A. M. (Saturdays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:30 P. M., Logansport 9:00 P. M., Decatur 9:00 P. M., Springfield 11:00 P. M., Alton 1:15 A. M., St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute 1:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M., every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:40 A. M., Springfield 1:00 P. M., Alton 3:30 A. M., St. Louis 4:30 A. M., Evansville 9:15 P. M., Cairo 2:00 P. M.

On Saturdays the 9:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 9:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

☞ For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: 6:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 5:30 P. M. Leave Wood Lawn: 7:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 255 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Nine Daily Trains from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Best Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRAINS FREE FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn'a. Railroad."

S. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt. Altoona, Pa. my14-1y

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861............................1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R., at 4 A. M., reach Clyde at 5:30 A. M. making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at 6:30 A. M., Carey at 7:50 A. M., Bellefontaine at 11:17 A. M., Urbana at 12:10 P. M. ... connecting with trains on the ... Road, ... Springfield at 1:15 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2:30 P. M., Hamilton at 4:08 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5:00 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.30 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.30 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

E. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.

de19-h614-6w L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Covington, Maysville, and all parts of Kentucky.

Connections at Cincinnati for Louisville, ... Parkersburg, and all points on the Ohio River.

Tickets and information apply at the ... principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 155 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House).

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

THE CITY.

No Paper.

To day being Christmas, no paper will be issued from this office this evening and to-morrow morning. The TRIBUNE, however, will appear to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Evening Tribune.

The afternoon edition of the TRIBUNE went off like hot cakes yesterday. The public were delighted to get it. It was just the thing every body wanted. No expense or pains will be spared to make it acceptable to the reading public. Each day's experience will render it more estimable without detracting from the value of the regular morning issue of the TRIBUNE.

☞ See advertisement of Cottage and Furniture for sale or rent.

No Session.—There will be no session of the Board of Trade to-day.

The Post Office.—The Post office opens at the usual time to-day and closes at 10 A. M.

☞ See advertisement of portable engine wanted.

Personal.—Hon. Owen Lovejoy passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Princeton.

☞ The usual weekly report of the Sanitary Commission will be found upon the third page of this issue.

☞ We desire an interview with the writer of a communication sent to us signed "Methodist." He will confer a favor upon us by calling at this office to-morrow.

Arrival of Boys.—Rev. Mr. Allen, a Five Points' missionary, will arrive in this city to-day having in charge forty boys who are on their way to rural homes in the interior of this State.

Christmas Party.—Messrs. Gage Bros. & Drake gave their usual Christmas party last evening for the servants of the "Tremont." It was a very pleasant occasion, as those parties always are.

Held for Trial.—Andrew Brennan, the young man who was arrested for the larceny of Mrs. Dr. Bloodgood's watch and chain, has been held for trial in the Recorder's Court. Brennan is a single man, and was formerly a waiter at the Adams House.

Christmas Festival and Entertainment.—A Sunday School Festival and Entertainment will be held at the Methodist Church in Bridgeport, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and others, will address the children. All are invited to attend.

☞ Dr. Wardner, Surgeon of the 12th Illinois regiment, located at Paducah, is now in this city and will return to his regiment on Friday. Persons wishing to send any articles to their friends in the regiment, will have them conveyed by Dr. Wardner, if left at this office previous to Friday.

Second Night of J. S. Rarey.—Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, who was so successful on the occasion of his first appearance in this city, at Bryan Hall, on Saturday night of last week, gave his second levee last evening, to a large audience. His experiments with the horses produced for the purpose were entirely satisfactory. He appears for the last time this evening.

Chicago Bible Society.—The annual anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society will be held on Thursday evening next, Dec. 26th, at Trinity Church, services commencing at 7½ A. M. The annual meeting for the election of officers and transaction of business will be held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening next, Dec. 31st, at 7½ P. M.

Sabbath School Exhibition.—A grand Sabbath School exhibition will take place to-morrow evening, commencing at half past seven o'clock, at the Desplaines Street M. E. Church, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. The room will be decorated with patriotic and other appropriate emblems and mottoes. The price of admission has been fixed at twenty-five cents; children, five cents.

Sudden Death.—J. J. O'Shaughnessy, the well known engraver of No. 40 Dearborn street, died very suddenly yesterday at his residence on Calumet avenue. Only an hour before his death he was out in apparently perfect health. The deceased has been a resident of this city for ten or twelve years past, and was well known in all matters pertaining to his art, in which he excelled.

Multum in Parvo.—Tom Thumb, whose miniature equipage has been attracting so much attention for the past few days, will give one of his characteristic soirees this afternoon and evening at Kingsbury Hall. His comic entertainments thus far have been attended by immense audiences and without doubt, hundreds of little ones will pay their respects to him today.

The Hinckley Opera Troupe.—The first concert of this troupe will be given at Bryan Hall on Thursday night. The sale of tickets commenced this' morning and more than met the expectations of the managers. The excellence of the programme, which will be found in our advertising columns, and the certainty of hearing much good music joined with the curiosity to hear Hinckley will doubtless fill Bryan Hall to overflowing.

The Kane Arctic Panorama.—The managers of this panorama have secured Bryan's tower hall, and will exhibit these *Arctic sketches every* evening this week. "Miyouk" will also be in attendance, and will probably favor the audience with a specimen of his vocal powers each evening. This panorama is eminently worthy of patronage, both from the truthfulness of its delineations and its merits as an artistic painting.

McVicker's Theatre—Christmas Night.—McVicker advertises an excellent entertainment for Christmas night, one that cannot fail to please all. Mr. Collins will appear in two of his best characters and sings several of his popular songs. McVicker, Myers, and Miss Hosmer will appear in the excellent little comedy. "I've Written to Brown." Miss Haigh will execute two favorite dances. The evening cannot be spent more pleasantly than at McVicker's.

Christmas at North Market Hall.—Mr Allen, of the New York Five Points Mission, will arrive in this city this morning, having in his charge 40 boys, from the mission school, who are to be placed with responsible and respectable guardians in Kane county. These boys will be tendered a Christmas reception this afternoon by the North Market Hall Mission school, at the school room. Speaking, singing, and other voluntary exercises will take place. Friends of the Sunday School are invited to be present.

A Home Concert Troupe.—Mr. Payne, the organist of St. James Church and his lady; Mrs. Cassie Mattison and Mr. De Pasalo start upon a concert tour next week, singing at Joliet on Tuesday night. The musical community of that city have a great treat in store for them. Mrs. Mattison's reputation as an alto singer is second to none in the country, while Mr. De Pasalo, as a careful, thorough baritone and genuine student of music, has few if any equals in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are also accomplished musicians, and it is with peculiar pleasure that we recommend our home troupe to the various localities they shall visit in future.

Heavy Robbery or Jewelry.—On Monday night of the present week, Mr. Henry Oppenheimer, of the firm of Oppenheimer & Metzger, jewelers, being about to depart from the city on a business trip, had his trunk conveyed to the Tremont House, that it might be transported to the depot by the usual baggage wagon. In the trunk he had deposited watches and jewelry estimated to be worth some $3,000. The trunk was not taken inside the hotel, but left on the steps, where such property is usually placed awaiting carriage. Mr. Oppenheimer then stepped around the corner for a few moments, and when he returned, his valuable chest had disappeared. He laid his complaint before the police, and steps were immediately taken to trace out its course of departure. The trunk was yesterday found by a drayman, in an alley between Illinois and Indiana streets, North Dearborn, near the lake, its lock broken and contents scattered on the ground. About $1,500 of the best jewelry, some gold and silver watches and gold chains, were missing. The rogues had been in such haste to clutch their prize, however, that some very superior time pieces and chains were left. The drayman communicated the finding to the police of the North Side, and officer Norton took the goods in charge, and they were reclaimed by their owners. There is no suspicion, as yet, in what manner or by whom the robbery was committed.

THE MURDERER DISCOVERED.

Identification of Whitmore.

The coroner yesterday summoned a jury to examine into the facts and hold an inquest upon the remains of John O'Neil, the soldier found dead on Wabash avenue corner of Buena Vista street, on Monday morning. J. L. Milliken was foreman of the Coroner's jury. After viewing the body, which lay at the undertaker's office, the jury returned to the Supervisor's room, where the testimony was taken:

The County Physician, Dr. Gore, testified as to the nature of the wound, substantially as we have stated it in the morning edition. Pascal Whitney, accountant with Culver, Page & Hoyne, testified as to the finding of the body, adding to the statement we have already published that there were tracks as of two persons in the snow leading from the body to Indiana avenue. Sebastian Kale, a gardener, also testified to the same fact.

Testimony of John Buckley.

I am of the Fifty-seventh Regiment; know the deceased; his name was John O'Neil, and aged about twenty-six years; did not know him until we went into camp; I saw him about dusk o'clock Sunday evening at supper in Camp Douglas; the last time I saw him alive was at eleven o'clock, that night; then we were with Pete Murry and Hugh Mooney with him at the time; they all went out of the barracks together; I saw them all go out with their overcoats on; Murray had, a black felt hat on, the rest had caps; they had a canteen; the canteen was one belonging to another company; I could not swear that was the identical one; I cannot say that any of them had a hat; I saw O'Neil next, dead, this morning; I next saw Mooney and Murray at twenty minutes past five, Monday morning (at four o'clock they were not out of the barracks), standing near the fire of the guard; I spoke to my partner, Pat Quinn, that Mooney and Murry came outside and that Mooney had his overcoat on; I suppose that they went into the barracks; I saw them breakfast; I heard that O'Neil was in the guard house and I remembered he should have his breakfast; Mooney and Murry asked if I could come ready and I said I had both it and some meat; they said they would sooner have a drink; I gave them a cup of coffee each; I asked Murry if O'Neil was in the guard house and he answered, "O'Neil is all safe;" I said I, "when did you see O'Neil?" and he, "we were in a saloon drinking, when the picket put their muskets out and asked what we were doing there so late? As I was taken O'Neil put out his head, saw the guard and turned and went out the backway." I asked Murry where was his coat? He said he thought it must be in his bunk. There was no coat there nor in the barracks; I think I would know Murry's coat; (coat shown found upon the body.) That is the coat Murry wore; I see his name upon it; I know there was a piece cut off O'Neil's coat; I cannot say that this is his; it was frequently the case that they got changed, being so much alike; Murry's coat was short having had a piece torn off it.

Testimony of James Tracey.

I belong to Capt. Swan's Company, Fifty-Seventh Regiment, at Camp Douglas; knew O'Neil; saw him last alive at camp, near eleven o'clock, Sunday night; saw Mooney and Murray there; was on a picket guard came in and informed them that he was on duty; it had been previously arranged to go out that night; they wanted me to go in; but I would not, and advised them to stop in; the three left; it was near daylight when I saw Murry and Mooney come in; the same picket was on guard again; I asked Murry, and O'Neil was dead; he said he got himself into a scrape; they had been at Wagner's saloon; O'Neil had got out by the back way and Murry and Mooney also escaped the picket guard; to the best of my belief the three had great coats on when they left the barracks; saw Murry with no overcoat on; Mooney was asleep at the time, or pretended to be; he did not get up to have his breakfast; Murry and myself went after it; got the coffee and not Murry and Mooney as stated by the last witness. The coat here is Murry's coat.

The following statement of Peter Murry, one of the prisoners, was then taken down:

Statement of Peter Murray.

I had known the deceased about three years; we had been together all day last Sunday; we were partners, and were generally together; Sunday night we had determined to come into town for the purpose of getting a spree a little; we broke for his coat, and took the first one he came across; we both had coats; after getting out we tried to get a drink, but the saloons were closed, and could not, but did get into a saloon down further toward the city; we filled our canteens; we started for the door and the Canada picket guard; they halted me, but let us go; after I had got a short distance I heard a general shout "Come and take this man." I then remarked to Mooney, "That was meant for us," and we ran down town as fast as we could; since then the deceased O'Neil was not with us; after leaving the saloon Mooney and I went together into the camp; we both had our overcoats on; we went back to camp; the coat now shown to me is my coat; I do not know who wore it; have not seen O'Neil since I left the saloon, when the picket stopped us on Sunday night; Mooney was with me all the time.

At this stage of the proceedings a statement of the other prisoner was read in the presence of the jury. He didn't put proof of his guilt therein contained struck him with crushing force, and he was taken back to the jail without uttering a word and very much overcome. The following is the statement:

Statement of Hugh Mooney.

O'Neil, Murray and myself left Camp Douglas together, about 9 or 11 o'clock on Sunday night, but could not get into the grocery we went to; we then walked some distance and saw a light where people were; came in; it was a grocery where we went in and got 36 or 40 cents worth of whisky; then came out and met the picket guard of the Lead Mine Regiment; they said they would have been looking for some of their own men and did not take us for prisoners; then all went together toward the camp; coming along, I saw O'Neil fall; Murry was with him; I ran up and found O'Neil bleeding at the head; I supposed they were fooling; I spoke to O'Neil, and asked him if he was hurt; I did not hear him answer; I think he could not speak; I then picked up; then went toward camp and met Murry on the first corner; he was coming in a different direction into camp together; he did not tell me the cause of O'Neil's death; I was a rod behind O'Neil and Murry when I saw O'Neil fall; Murry tried to raise O'Neil upon his feet, but he fell; Murry said, "I must keep the matter still;" I first saw Murry with his coat under O'Neil's head; Murry was close by when I asked O'Neil if he was hurt, and said nothing.

The testimony having been concluded, the jury retired and in a few moments brought in the following

Verdict.

We, the jury, find that John O'Neil came to his death on the night of Sunday, the 22d of December, A. D. 1861, on Buena Vista street, in the city of Chicago, by wounds inflicted with a knife, or some other sharp instrument, in the hands of Peter Murry.

Murry has been committed to jail upon the Coroner's warrant to await trial for murder. Mooney was recognized in a proper sum to appear as a witness.

The Military Condition of Camp Douglas.

The work of reorganizing and consolidating the regiments at Camp Douglas is now finished. The absence of irregular squads of men and the consequent displacement of hangers-on will redound to an improvement in the moral status of the camp. Never was work more needed, and now that it has been so well accomplished, we shall look with certainty for a more thorough and stringent discipline, from the fact that hereafter each officer will be held strictly accountable for the condition of his regiment. The following are the forces now at camp, under the new organization:

9th Cavalry, Col. Brackett.
12th Cavalry, Col. Voss, rapidly filling up.
13th Cavalry, Col. Bell, including Lieut. Col. Hartmann's dragoons and the cavalry companies formerly attached to the 51st and 58th regiments.
51st regiment, infantry, Col. Cummings.
56th and 57th regiments, consolidated under Col. Baldwin.
Yates Rifles and 58th regiment, consolidated under Col. Lynch.
Rock Island regiment, consolidated with the 45th or Washburne Lead Mine regiment, under Col. J. E. Smith.
Irish Brigade, 23d regiment, under Col. Mulligan.
Capt. Waterhouse's battery attached to 1st regiment Illinois Artillery.
Capt. Bouton's and Capt. Dolton's batteries not yet assigned

Crushing Out.

The *Times* says that the object the TRIBUNE has in publishing its evening edition is "to crush out the *Journal*." The latter says it is for the purpose of getting the letter-list advertising. While our neighbors are settling this great question between themselves, we will take the liberty to define our position. The evening edition of the TRIBUNE will be published to oblige the reading public, and supply a want long felt by the people of Chicago and the Northwest. There is room and verge enough for the EVENING TRIBUNE without "crushing out the *Journal*" or "any other man." By the way, the *Times* was the first to announce that it intended to issue an evening addition, and this morning it announces another evening edition forthcoming. Who does it propose to "crush out" thereby?

Chicago Light Guard.—We are happy to find that this favorite corps has been thoroughly reorganized and again a reality, having between forty and fifty new men, and arms and accoutrements for a larger number. A good opportunity is offered our young men to fill up the ranks to the maximum, and perfect themselves in a military school of no common character. They are officered by competent men, and their drill is most creditable to their Captain and themselves.

The following are the officers recently elected: Captain, Henry Turner; 1st Lieut., R. T. Thomas; 2d Lieut., H. H. Chapman; Orderly Sergeant, E. E. Bisbop; Secretary and Treasurer, L. H. Stevens.

☞ Oysters, large, luscious, and healthgiving, can be had at Platt & Co.'s, No. 85 Randolph street. No better can be had in the market, and prices are apropos to the times.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suit against a Secessionist.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } Superior Court.
COOK COUNTY, } Superior Court.

SIMON B. BUCKNER,

This is an action upon a writ of attachment sued out by plaintiff against defendant and garnisheeing the tenants of Kingsbury Hall. The garnishees admit that there would be due on the 9th of March next, money enough to pay the debt but claim Buckner has conveyed his interest in the property, and introduce a deed dated May 20th, 1861, from Buckner and wife to her brother, Henry W. Kingsbury, for the consideration of $100 and affection &c., and that rent to grow due is not such a debt as may be attached.

Waite & Towne for plaintiff; Morris & Thomas for defense. No decision yet rendered.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Arrival of Maj. W. F. M. Arny, Indian Agent.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

Disposition of the Indians.

Major W. F. M. Arny, Indian Agent in New Mexico, in place of Kit Carson, arrived in this city this (Tuesday) morning, on his way to Washington, as bearer of despatches from Governor Connelly and Col. Canby, Commander of the Department. Major Arny left Santa Fe on the 1st of December, and made a rapid and successful journey over the Plains, avoiding the hostile Indians, and reached Lawrence, Kansas, in about two weeks after his setting out, having suffered but little from the inclemency of the weather.

Major Arny brings important news from the West. The military operations of New Mexico are now pretty formerly under the guidance of Col. Canby, who is the head of that Department. He has about 5,000 troops, regulars and volunteers, and with detachments of these he has lately taken Fort Craig and Fort Stanton, which were surrendered without a struggle to the secession forces. He was organizing an expedition against Fort Fillmore, which was so disgracefully surrendered by Colonel Lynde of our army, and no doubt was entertained of his ability to carry it. From Fort Fillmore he would send a strong force into Arizona where a considerable body of Texans are inciting the Indians to hostilities, and otherwise doing mischief; these he will drive out and await events.

The Indians of New Mexico, except the Southern Apaches, were cordially supporting the Government, and declaring their intention to fight wherever and whenever their Great Father (our Uncle Abe) commanded them. That tribe of the Apaches had been attacked by the Confederates, and now are the declared enemies of all white men without reference to their politics. The Indians on the plains have been corrupted chiefly by the acts of the Southern Commissioners who have been among them, and parts of each tribe were about to enter the rebel service. Maj. Arny thinks much careful negotiation and not a little bold fighting will be required to keep the Santa Fe road open.

We are glad to say that in spite of all the lies and intrigues of the secessionists, the people of New Mexico have settled down into steady loyalty to the Government and are offering their services as volunteers for its defence. They have not arrived at their present determination without great trouble occasioned by the unfaithfulness of the most of the civil officers of the last Administration and the officers of the army stationed in the Territory. We need not say what their tactics were, nor how grossly they lied; because, since Mr. Lincoln's appointees got to their posts, the intrigues of the enemy have been neutralized, and their falsehoods exposed. In this good work Kit Carson has been conspicuous. He is now at Albuquerque in command of a regiment of volunteers—one of the mainstays of the territorial government.

Major Arny, as his old friends in Illinois will be glad to hear, is satisfied with his new situation and pleased with the country. He is stationed about 170 miles northeast of Santa Fe and fifty from Taos, in a rich valley near the tribes with which he has to deal. His headquarters are on a ranche (farm) forty miles square, owned and occupied by an old Illinoisan who has been thirty years on the frontier. Major A. leaves for Washington without delay.

Tremont House.—New Year call, wedding and visiting cards and splendid Monograms, for presents. Ladies call in parlors for "Yankee Card Writer." dec25-4t

Diphtheria and Neuralgia.—*Those terrible diseases* can be cured by using "*Hamlin's Virgin Oil.*" Sold by Smith & Dwyer, Sayford, Harral, Kinsley & Kitchen, are retail agents. Fuller & Finch, wholesale agents. 120 Randolph street is the general depot. Every bottle is warranted to cure. dec25-6t

☞ The administration of medical preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough Lozenges allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other goods at a corresponding reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec 11-3w

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. dec26-1p

☞ The new Doubleday Hook Sewing Machine makes a *stitch alike on both sides*. On exhibition and sale at the Grover & Baker salesroom 115 Lake street.

"The latest and most perfect invention."—*Scientific American.*

"Nothing in its management that the simplest mind can grasp."—*Boston Journal.*

"Infinitely superior to any machine in the market."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.* dec17-10t

Jemima:—Your favor received: Our advice is to purchase him a nice Kerosene Lamp for Christmas. It is a memento constantly before one. You will find an endless variety at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 178 Lake street. dec17-6t

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Liquid Pearl has achieved a celebrity as having no equal for preserving the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House. dec21-6t

Christmas or New Year's Present.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, a valuable and appropriate testimonial of

A Father to his Daughter;
A Son to his Mother;
A Husband to his Wife; or
A Brother to his Sister.

This Gift is profitable and available a life-time. It is equal to ten Seamstresses. An Annual Dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

Geo. R. Cheteenden,
103 and 105 Lake-street, Gen'l Agent for Ill., Wis., Iowa and Northern Indiana. [dec18-10t]

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. "[dec16-14t]

☞ Every lady should use Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists, and chemists, opposite the Tremont House. dec21-6t

☞ 5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [dc14-12t

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec3-1yr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-3m1-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

Keep out the Cold.—That rubber moulding and weather strips will save 20 per cent in your fuel. Leave your orders at No. 4 Kingsbury Block-up stairs.

Artillery.

Twenty more good men wanted for Boston's Artillery Company. This company is rapidly filling up and we would advise all persons wishing to join this favorite arm of the service to apply at once to recruiting office in W. T. Dibble's cigar store under Sherman House. dec17-1w

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—St. James Church will be open for appropriate religious services on Christmas Day at 10:45 A. M.

—Church of the Ascension. Services will be appropriate Christmas services held in this church this morning at 10½ A. M.

—There will be religious services to-day in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, in which all the Methodist pastors in the city will participate. Sermon at 10½ by Rev. R. Stone.

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 23d, 1861, by Rev. R. Stone, Mr. ALONZO R. JONES and Miss JULIA GODFREY, both of De Pere, Wisconsin.

At Ithaca, New York, on Thursday, Dec. 19th, by the Rev. David Torrey, CHARLES D. HAMILL of Chicago, and SUSAN P., eldest daughter of Hon. Henry T. Wheeler, of the former place.

DIED.

Near Kewanee, Ill., at the residence of her son, Isaac L. Dana, Dec. 19th, 1861, Mrs. DAVID DANA, formerly of Peacham, Vt., aged 76 years.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, JOHN JOSEPH O'SHAUGHNESSY, aged 42 years.

The remains will be conveyed from his late residence on Calumet avenue, south of St. Agatha's Academy, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.

The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known shipyard at Milwaukee, have permanently located himself at this point, in the city of Chicago, and is now ready to execute orders for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may favor him with their patronage, or a liberal share of the public favor.

Office and Yard, foot of Rivard street, North Side.

H. M. JOHNSON.

ALL THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC

Issued at ROOT & CADY'S,
25 Clark street, Chicago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 24, 1861.

The money market this week has found accumulations of all kinds have maintained their accustomed easy position during the past few days. The banks have an abundance of money. The products of the West have not been marketed to any considerable extent, and it seems but confidence in the future, to rest the wheels of commerce in active motion. The uncertainties that have surrounded our foreign relations, in effecting the amount of money almost every man is likely to have in his pocket. That uncertainty is felt more sensibly now than it would be three months after a war with England had been in actual operation. Capital would then adjust itself to the real facts, which seldom, if ever realize the fears of the business public.

Much interest is excited by the circulation of a pamphlet explanatory of Secretary Chase's system of finance, the arrangement and details being to show that by its adoption not only would the strength of the Union be increased, but the country rendered entirely independent of foreign capital.

The consolidated statement of the fourteen branches of the State Bank of Iowa, on Dec. 3, gave footings as follows:

Assets.—Safety fund, $205,190.80; specie, $722.-663.85; notes of other specie paying banks, $477.-645; due from specie paying banks and bankers, $184,660.53; loans and discounts, $1,007,776.40; other items, $211,495.16.

Liabilities.—Capital $730,350; circulation $1,385.-297; due other banks and bankers, $30,368.97; deposiors, $760,200.05; other items, $50,065.60.

The demand for exchange to-day has not been especially pressing. Most of the large banks supplied customers freely at ¼ per cent. premium, a few of them with the brokers charged ½. The buying price was par @ ¼ and the smaller houses perhaps paid ¼.

Gold—The holders of gold were firmer in their views. The leading banks sold sparingly to customers at ¼, and sales to outsiders were made at ¼@¾ premium. The brokers charged ¾@1¼. There was no general demand among the people, but holders seem disposed to provide against contingencies.

The Fasting Process.—For the thousandth time perhaps we warn our readers against the pasting process. Operators in this department seem just now to be specially active. To-day we saw a one dollar bill on the State Bank of Iowa, altered to a ten. It was so well done that it was taken by a clerk who handles a great deal of money. The ones have a single figure in the centre as a vignette. The tens are entirely different.

New York Stock Market—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market this day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	76¾	
Erie	43¾	44
Rock Island	45¾	46
Burlington and Quincy	54	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	58¼	58¾
Michigan Southern (common)	17¾	17¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	41¾	41¾
Missouri 6s	39¾	40
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market, first board dull; second board weak.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company—For the week ending December 22d:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$31,907.09	$31,826.81 Inc. $42,926.32
Passengers	8,608.51	8,899.31 Inc. 1,290.80
Mails, &c	1,000.00	1,000.00
	$40,600.87	$41,026.81 Inc. $43,438.94

Milwaukee.—We quote from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

The only perceptible change in the money market yesterday was a greater scarcity of currency-like banks have all suspended specie payments except on very short Eastern paper. This will doubtless be the rule until after the banks have made their annual reports to the Comptroller on the first Monday of January. Money is always close for a week or two preceding the semi-annual statements, and now that our currency has been reduced to a specie basis, our city and country banks have more than the ordinary reasons for declining to make a good exhibit. Exchange is firm to all who want it at 1 per cent. premium for currency, and ¼ of one per cent. for coin. There is a heavy demand for either, at one charge or gold. The latter is sold at 1, 1¼ and 1½ per cent. premium, the banks supplying customers at the latter rate. Gold is the favorite thing in the outside rate for retail lots. For sight exchange gold can be had at par.

Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* of the 24th says:

In the money market, owing to the continued excess of capital as compared with the demand, and the very high standard of credit that has been observed by the mercantile class, it is impossible to negotiating acceptable paper, at the rates heretofore current—10@12 per cent.

The exchanges of limited business only was transacted at par buying and ¼ pren. selling. There was a fair demand for gold, which ruled firm at ¾@1 premium. There were no sellers at ½, and some of the houses did not care to do any business on this line. Exchange on the Eastern cities, New York at present, to accommodate timid people, is manifested by our bankers, but at the same time those who are in the habit of buying at the current high rates experience no difficulty in purchasing the latest.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of Tuesday says:

There was nothing new in the money market today, and rates of gold and exchange open dull, at the prices of Saturday—8@10 per cent. premium for gold, and ¼ per cent. for exchange. Treasury notes are in demand at ½ to 1 per cent. below gold, and 2 per cent. above currency. Drafts on New York are scarce, more than nominal, however, and the demand limited to a very small compass. Sterling is in good demand at 9@9½ premium. Business in which money is freely used, generally dull.

New York Banks and the National Loan.—The *World* of the 23d says:

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a further call for $7,000,000, to be paid on the 30th inst., on account of the six per cent. bonds now on hand. Of this amount he has already received $3,500,000, on account of the six per cent. bonds of 1881. The receipts of gold from the interior have been liberal at the following dates:

Dec. 16	$1,000,000
" 17	1,000,000
" 18	1,000,000
" 19	1,000,000
" 20	1,000,000
" 21	1,000,000
" 23	1,000,000
" 24	1,000,000
Total	$8,000,000

The New York banks have subscribed for $10,000,000 of the six per cent. bonds, and are now leaving the amount due to Government by the New York banks $81,500,000, composed of $3,500,000 to the Treasury, $17,000,000 of October 15, and $21,000,000 of the six per cent. bond loan. The New York banks have been relieved of the public subscription of $36,915,000 for the $55,000,000 loan of August 19. The amount now held by New York and Philadelphia subscribed for three loans, amounting in $43,783,478, on which they will have paid on Monday $10,000,000, leaving due the Government by all the banks only $33,000,000, while the specie reserve of the banks in the three cities will be $70,000,000, against $65,000,000, at the corresponding period of last year. The position of the banks is stronger than it was at the corresponding period of last year since their statements were published, and if they do suspend specie payments they will only be doing what is permitted by the contract and promises to their creditors, and the consequent violation of the laws of the State cannot fail to be overlooked by the legislature, inasmuch as the creditors will know that the banks possess ample specie to pay their debts honorably if they had the inclination or were to do, and their claim is good—eventually, less the premium on gold. It would make affairs extremely perplexing to the same contributors in indulgence extended to individual debtors, during the late panic, which is suggested by many parties as the proper course for the corporate debtors, called banks, to pursue, namely: the settlement of debts by not paying them till convenient or agreeable to the debtor, which is the plain definition of the banks refusing to pay specie. An indefinite extension, as regards time, of the suspension of payments principle," legalized to every debtor at will as to bank debts, would perhaps obviate the necessity of a bankrupt bill.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 24, 1861.

The following table show the receipts and shipments of leading articles during the past week, and since the 1st of January:

Receipts of leading articles at Chicago.

	Week end'g Dec. 21.	Since Jan. 1, 1861.
Flour, brls	42,836	1,351,317
Wheat, bu	143,995	18,093,265
Corn, bu	169,963	26,561,379
Oats, bu	96,567	1,481,946
Rye, bu	7,186	549,075
Barley, bu	18,266	449,660
Seeds, lbs	79,598	6,965,930
Provisions, lbs	2,000	361,930
Beef, brls		4,460
Pork, brls	60,397	141,349
Cut Meats, lbs	58,743	8,866,167
Lard, lbs	486,865	6,917,475
Tallow, lbs	4,410	194,676
Live Hogs, no	38,005	348,098
Dressed Hogs, no	2,000	151,054
Cattle, no	2,109	100,945
Hides, lbs	211,561	12,956,509
Wool, lbs	68,150	185,182
Lumber, ft	813,500	225,15,4,907
Shingles, no		56,265,750
Lath, no	15,000	15,057,500
Timber, ft		1,013,490
Posts, no		491,770
Pickets, no		295,500
Wood, cds	401	80,505
Staves, no		10,506,264
Salt, brls	500	434,240
Highwines, brls	1,645	80,345
Pork, pkgs		36,203
Butter, lbs	171,047	8,066,663
Dried Fruits, lbs	19,135	5,395,710
Apples, brls	409	103,670
Broom Corn, lbs	20,850	983,000
Millstuffs, lbs	266,068	11,919,360
Lead, lbs	6,670	13,476,730
Coal, tons	150	136,134

Shipments of leading articles at Chicago.

	Week end'g Dec. 21.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, brls	33,809	1,338,548
Wheat, bu	6,457	15,900,000
Corn, bu	....	1,160,000
Oats, bu	....	1,600,440
Rye, bu	....	480,333
Barley, bu	710	197,413
Seeds, lbs	74,014	3,911,933
Potatoes, bu	....	680,320
Beef, brls	4,460	76,898
Pork, brls	4,754	118,147
Cut Meats, lbs	884,000	27,741,000
Lard, lbs	1,328,154	15,816,429
Tallow, lbs	197,088	3,627,161
Live Hogs, no	3,354	276,252
Dressed Hogs, no	42	98,127
Beef Cattle, no	394	108,402
Hides, lbs	369,406	8,010,393
Wool, lbs	6,799	1,990,690
Lumber, ft	3,697,300	167,496,600
Shingles, no	113,750	94,784,750
Lath, no	391,000	127,956,200
Timber, ft	14,000	129,705
Posts, no	4,000	598,943
Pickets, no		1,000
Staves, no		327
Bacon, no	180,000	6,149,460
Salt, brls	5,000	201,164
Highwines, brls	950	65,000
Pork, brls	2,000	14,866
Butter, lbs	309,919	8,606,578
Dried Fruit, lbs	97,701	762,709
Apples, brls	31	14,866
Broom Corn, lbs	96,500	3,861,701
Mill Stuffs, lbs		580,443
Lead, lbs	1,345	5,981,678
Coal, tons	181	42,329

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

Receipts for last twenty-four hours.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	428	3200	....	1000	....	245
I. C. R. R.	1,000	2,000	....	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	908	3700	11720	497	525	....
C. & A. R. R.	1,283	2,618	2,281	140	303	510
N. W. R. R.	1,000	2,000	....	1,000	....	....
A. & S. L. R. R.	326	960	4513	....	700	....
Total	5,462	12,804	20,041	1,983	1,528	755

	L'ds'p'd	Dr'ys	Cattle	Hides	La'd	Fl'ws
	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	Brls.
G. & C. U. R. R.	200	4	14	4000	....	....
I. R. R.	200	12	....	....	28251	....
I. C. R. R.	1,400	10	105	7262	6195	152
C. & A. R. R.	1,195	7	....	4185	19800	....
N. W. R. R.	....	14	17	2700	....	....
A. & S. L. R. R.	700	4	33	4000	....	....
Total	3,695	53	169	22,219	53,213	152

The leading markets to-day were, rather unfavorably affected under the Reuter's news; but in the absence of sales, no material change is apparent.

The receipts of Hogs were only 3,000 head, and the market was steady and firm at yesterday's quotations—with sales of about 2,500 head, at $1.40@ $2.75—the great bulk of the sales being at $2.50 and $2.60. Yesterday evening a lot of extra choice was sold at $3.00.

At the close the yards were almost bare of desirable lots, and the market was quiet—buyers having resolved to await further supplies.

The Provision market remains firm, but not very active. There is still some inquiry for Mess Pork on Canadian account; but holders are firm at $9.50, and buyers are not generally offering over $9.25. To-day, 100 brls were sold at $9.37½. Green Hams are in fair request and steady at 5c delivered. Lard is in active request, and prime is firm at 7c—with sales of 300 brls and tens at that figure.

The Flour market still very dull, owing to the uncertainty